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Hillery, Piscataqua River, 19th Dec: 1770.

My Lord.

Your Letter N<sup>o</sup> 4 of the 11th April, could not but give me the Greatest Satisfaction; the continued Approbation of my conduct in the Service I am honored with, from His Majesty & your Lordship, is such an Encouragement to me, as I want Words to express, & must rely on the continuance of my future Labors being such as shall shew, how much I am sensible of it. -

I mean not my Lord, to address you in the Official Style, but shall beg your Lordship's Indulgence, for my Presumption in pretending to trouble you with a Topic, in some Measure foreign to my Commission, tho' not to my Duty as a Subject & Servant of His Majesty, ever watchfull for what I apprehend may tend to the Advancement of His Service: Your Lordship will have the Goodness to Regard me now, not as addressing One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, but that Noble Lord, who honored me with his Patronage & Confidence before I could claim any such Favours, & who has since allowed such Merits to my poor but sincere Services, as to suffer me to think I deserve them -

After the Surrender of Louisburg, I was sent with General Monckton, as Engineer, to St John's River in the Bay of Fundy, & agreeable to my Orders I built  
[a Fort at the Entrance of the River below the Fall



(which is navigable at Half Flood & Ebb), with Barracks for the Accommodation of the Troops. This fine River attracted my Attention considerably, & I took a Sketch of it, as far as our Vessels proceeded above the Fall, which upwards of fourteen large Sloops & Schooners did; & could not help at the same time, admiring the amazing Quantity of Timber fit for every Naval Purpose which the adjacent Country produced. My Conversation frequently turning upon this Subject, a New England Officer of the Rangers, & many of their Carpenters then belonging to the Service, observed to me, that what I saw was nothing to compare with the Country lying to the Westward particularly between this River & that of Hennebeck, especially in Pine Trees fit for Masts; & that it was a pity as well as Disgrace so valuable a Tract, should be exposed to the cruel Depredations of the Savages, then instigated by the French -

Since that Time, I have from Curiosity been frequent in my Inquiries concerning the Truth of these Observations, & am confirmed in my Thoughts that no Tract in these Northern Parts, is intrinsically of such Value, as this might be, to His Majesty, in supplying the Royal Navy in so essential a Part of its Construction. This Territory may be considered as divided into three Divisions; one from St. John's River to Riviere St. Croix, belonging to Nova Scotia; one from that River westward



including the County of Sagadahock; & then the Province of Maine, or as it is now called by the Province of Massachusetts to whom it appertains, York County, which extends from Sagadahock westerly to Piscataqua River & inland along the New Hampshire Boundary. The many Attempts to bring this Country into a civilized State, hath at last had their Effect, & several promising Towns now make their Appearance along the Sea Coast, but none equal Yarmouth, which is the present Capital & is seated in Casco Bay, & as I am informed almost pretends to vie with Portsmouth in New Hampshire: yet notwithstanding this, as they are under the Laws of the Massachusetts many Regulations are wanting, which from the Distance of the Seat of Government cannot well be otherwise, to the great Inconvenience of the Inhabitants in their private Interests; but in those of Public, particularly in the Affair of Trade, the Distress as well to His Majesty as the Individual is inconceivable; there being continually a greater Consumption of Mast-Pines, than are wanted, merely from unskillfulness or worse Causes in cutting; Was His Majesty benefited by this, it might be Reasonable, but it is certainly greatly to the Royal Detriment to have an unnecessary Waste of so useful a Commodity, & to the Individual, thus Circum-



stanced a Grievance. I lately had a long conversation with Commodore Gambier at Boston, as well as with some of the principal Gentlemen of that Place who wish well to Government; & the Result was, that Nothing could so effectually secure His Majesty's Interest in this particular, & give Ease to Individuals, as making a separate Government of the Whole Territory. Their Sentiments accord with those I have long entertained on this Subject & I cannot but think it would be greatly for the King's Advantage if it was; & it was then hinted to me, that something of this Kind was on the Carpet at Home, as the late Conduct of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was such as must severely affect their Charter, & would give Government an Opportunity of separating this Territory of Main, politically, as it is separated naturally from its present Head -

Supposing a Province to be erected there, the Happiest Boundaries for it, I with great Submission think, would be the River St. John in the Bay of Fundy to the East, & Saco River with the New Hampshire Eastern Boundary to the West, agreeable to the Sketch I have the Honor to inclose. That Part belonging to Nova Scotia would be no very considerable Loss to the Province; & for the small Tract between Saco & Piscataqua Rivers now a Part of Main, it may with Propriety be annexed to the Royal Government of



New Hampshire, that Province having so little Sea Coast,  
& the River Saco would be a very natural Limit as its  
Eastern Line cuts on Part of it.

I again beg your Lordship's Pardon, if any Thing  
here should be disagreeable: My Desire is to please you,  
my Lord, & if I am favoured with a Set of Articles for  
Inquiry into any particulars within my Power or  
Capacity, I shall endeavor to prove it.

With the Greatest Respect & Gratitude for the  
many Favours, Your Lordship has honored me with, I am,  
My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most devoted hum.  
ble Servant.

Samuel Holland

The Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough.

Endorsed Piscataqua River / 19 Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1770. / 177<sup>n</sup>  
Holland / R 4 March 1771 / D13 / Ent'd



7<sup>o</sup> 28

Charles Town 2<sup>d</sup> December 1770

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My Lord

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Lordship's Despatch of 3<sup>d</sup> October 7<sup>o</sup> 19

The Letters to me from West Florida, Copies of which I had the Honor of submitting to your Lordship in mine 7<sup>o</sup> 25, were received several Days after I had written that of 5<sup>th</sup> July; and as I had been a long time without any Advices from that quarter, I embraced the Earliest Opportunity of laying them before your Lordship

I have since received Letters from M<sup>r</sup> Stuart my Deputy in West Florida dated 17<sup>th</sup> June 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> August and 27 September. Copies of all which I send for your Lordship's Information: by them it will appear to your Lordship that the Chactaws, Creeks, and other neighboring Nations, were then upon a Friendly footing with the Province of West Florida, and that there was no Ground for apprehending immediate Danger from the Disposition of those Indians when the Letters referred to were written: Most of the disorders complained of arose from the Barter of Rum for Venison Deer skins &c? but without the internal Police of the Province can fall upon means to Remedy this Evil, which is not peculiar to West Florida it will not be in my power to prevent the Drunken riots which give so much uneasiness.

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I have in vain Endeavored to find out the Murders of two white men, found dead on the Road between the Creek Nation and Pensacola; they were not scalped, which gives Pearson to believe that it was rather the Effect of Liquor or some private Quarrel, than any Hostile Disposition in the Nation of the Murders. I cannot find out who the persons murdered were; probably Virginian Emigrants, or Hunters, both extremely obnoxious to every Indian Nation to the Southward: I shall continue my enquiries concerning this Affair

It gives me infinite uneasiness to think that any Reasoning of mine, should have laid the Business of my Department in an improper point of View before your Lordship: I have always esteemed it my Duty, candidly and humbly to submit, whatever appeared to me to be right; and afterwards, implicitly, to obey your Lordship's Orders thereupon. I therefore beg leave to represent to your Lordship; that, accomplishing a Peace between the Chactaws and Creeks, was not the Object I had principally in View; in undertaking to mediate between them. Both Nations, with great Reason, considered us as the Intermediaries who kindled the War: both appeared to be heartily tired of it and expressed a strong desire of Peace, and both earnestly solicited my Mediation to obtain their wishes.



I saw a probability of their Effecting a reconciliation without our Interposition, and that a Peace would take place except prevented by our Intrigues; the Suspicion of which I wished to Avoid. In such Circumstances, my Lord, our refusing to Mediate, would justify and confirm their Suspensions, would of course tend to irritate them, and Draw their Resentment upon us. when on the other hand by complying I hoped to Efface the bad impressions they had conceived of us, and give them a proof of sincere disinterested Friendship, by our becoming the Instrument, of bringing about what would have taken place without us. Savages have minds susceptible of Friendship & gratitude for Benefits as well as of Enmity and Revenge; The peace effected between the Cherokees & Northern Indians tended more to remove the distrust & confirm the Friendship of the former Nation, than any event that ever happened; and I hope the good Effects of it will soon be apparent, in their joining the Six Nations to oppose the Western Confederacy. The sense the Creek Nation have of our Interposition and their Earnest desire of establishing a Peace will fully appear to your Lordships by the Letters & Talks, which I have the Honor of laying before you

[p. 166]  
I assure your Lordship that every Step taken by me was previously submitted to General Gage & Major Haldimand and had their Approbation



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All the Nations of Indians in this District have frequently solicited me to send Commissioners among them to be some restraint upon the Traders. These Officers were recalled upon the new arrangement of Indian Affairs as incident to the Management of Trade, which reverted to the provinces; and I was in hopes of seeing the Colonies join in forming some general Regulation of Trade before now. Commissioners appointed by me would not have answered the Intention of the Indians, as they would have had no Jurisdiction over the Traders. I acquainted General Gage with my Opinion that some Person in the quality of a Deputy should be appointed to reside among the Chickasaws, that we might have Intelligence of what passes in the remote parts of the District, and whose presence might be some restraint upon the Traders. His Excellency agrees with me in Opinion and by the Inclosed Abstract I understand has written to your Lordship on the Subject. In the mean time I have sent their former Commissioner Mr John Mc Intosh among them, who undertook to act without pay till the sense of Government should be known; the Additional Expence of such an appointment will not exceed £150. Sterg p annum

I Likewise humbly submit to your Lordship that the small Nations on the Mississippi, ought to have a Deputy residing among them: they are very



remote & Separated from Mobile by Lakes Rivers and  
Morasses, and their Neighborhood to New Orleans may  
render them a great Obstacle to the Navigation of the  
Mississippi and the Settlement of the fine Lands on  
the Banks of that River: therefore, and as General Gage  
is pleased to Acquaint me, that some French Men who  
were at the great meeting at Scioto, have Offered to get  
the Nations on the Mississippi and the Arkansas to  
Join the general Confederacy of the Western Tribes; I  
think no time is to be lost in sending a proper Person  
to that part of my District, to Counteract the Machina-  
tions of his Majesty's Enemies, I have accordingly Ap-  
pointed Lieutenant John Thomas of the Artillery to  
act as my Deputy at Natchez, until his Majesty's plea-  
sure shall be known; and as this Appointment will  
create an Expence which cannot be covered by my  
Ordinary estimated Fund of £3000 per annum, I hum-  
bly hope provision will be made for it agreeable to the  
Inclosed Estimate.

My Attention to the Settlement of the Virginia  
Boundary Line as a Matter of Great Moment, prevent-  
ed my going to West Florida some time ago: that  
Business being finished, I shall prepare to go thither  
as soon as possible, and hope to be time enough to meet  
the Indians at their return from Hunting

Lieutenant Governor Durnford soon after his



[216] having been appointed, wrote me from the Downs / and expressed his wish that there might be a General of the Nation contiguous to His Province, because the Boundary Lines with the Choctaw and Creek Nations had not been clearly ascertained at the former Congress held there, and that a more extended Boundary would be necessary. In answer I acquainted him that I could not undertake to call such a Congress without the approbation of Government, as it would be attended with a very considerable Expence; and the Boundary Lines were as well ascertained as they could be except by actual Survey & being marked which could not be effected while they were at War that we could not reasonably ask for more Lands from the Choctaws, and the small nations on the Mississippi must be treated with for Lands on that River, which would not be attended with much Difficulty, but that I found the Creeks extremely Jealous with regard to Land and Believed a furthercession could not be obtained from them without much Difficulty.

In my former Letters I submitted to your Lordship the Intelligence I had received from West Florida of the very great impatience of the Choctaws for a Congress. During the last War, this Nation was in a manner entirely supported by the presents given by the French at Annual Congresses. When



Eastern Louisiana was ceded to His Majesty and <sup>[p. 69]</sup> His  
Troops took possession of it, those Indians were extremely  
poor and very bad Hunters, and they expected the an-  
nual Subsidy of presents from us which they were  
accustomed to receive from the French. Monsieur Dab-  
ladie met them at Mobile in Congress and paid them  
two years arrears. Colonel Robertson then commanding  
His Majesty's Troops there, was present, and found him-  
self under the necessity of making some promises,  
which they have ever since insisted upon. When Go-  
vernor Johnston & I met them they told what they ex-  
pected, but we did not either confirm or renew the  
promise which they claimed, but said we should repre-  
sent the matter which we did accordingly

I begg leave to offer it as my opinion, that  
as all the Nations have frequently received presents  
since the Chataus and Chickasaws have been called  
to any Congress, they may possibly think themselves  
much neglected, if not soon taken notice of, and by  
Mr Stuart's Letters they appear to be so pressing for a  
Congress, that he is apprehensive of a general dissatis-  
faction if they are not soon gratified

I shall immediately write to General Gage  
on the Above Subject, and draw upon him for such  
unavoidable Expenses as may be incurred by said  
Service, provided I can negotiate bills upon New York <sup>[p. 70]</sup>



in West Florida, if not, I shall be under the Necessity of  
Drawing upon the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's  
Treasury

When at West Florida I hope to be honoured  
with your Lordship's Instructions with regard to the  
Measures to be pursued by me

I have the honor of being with utmost Respect

My Lord / Your Lordship's

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

P.S. In the above I omitted to acquaint your Lord-  
ship that the Murder referred to in the Creek Talks  
sent herewith, was committed last Summer at Ocooni  
on the Frontiers of Georgia in a scuffle which arose  
between some Hunting Indians and a party of Back  
settlers who were in Search of Horses which they sup-  
posed to have been stolen, the latter were the Aggres-  
sors & having the Superiority beat some Indians  
who they met belonging to the Town of Oakfurther  
some of their companions coming to their assist-  
ance in Revenge killed two of the white people

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Earl of Hillsborough &c<sup>a</sup> &c<sup>a</sup> &c<sup>a</sup>

Endorsed Chas. Town. S. Carolina / 2<sup>d</sup> Decr. 1770 / M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart /

R 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1771 (N<sup>o</sup> 28) / (13 Incl<sup>s</sup>) / Ent<sup>d</sup> / D<sup>o</sup>



(copy)

Pensacola 17 June 1770 ~

Sir

In my Last p packet Diligence, I acquainted you that Emistisiquo was here, but her sailing so soon put it out of my power to give you any Account of the Cause of his coming.

The Governor Assembled his Council, the General & most of the Officers were present.

He began His discourse with the usual Compliments & Ceremonies, and repeated what he had seen, & heard from you before, all which he said he well remembered, & held the Talk fast & always would do so, but it was no Wonder if Red men forgot Talks, if white people did, for the Talk was that white people should not Hunt in their Lands which were now full of them, that he was Sorry for it as he did not want to Spoil the Talk nor hurt white Men, but the Talk was to take away their goods if they were found Hunting, and not to Hunt them that he had once in Company with Sempoyaffi done so. He Talked a good deal on this Subject on Account of a Shawnee fellow that was with him who had Robbd a Whiteman in their Hunting grounds lately, who Speaks good English, and whose father had a Commission from Oglethorpe. he also Talked about our Encroachments upon their Hunting Grounds, that he had heard some people



had fires on their Side the Fire, and desired they might not be allowed, as that might Spoil the Talk. <sup>[E-79]</sup> he also said that there were several white men/who took goods from this place & traded in the Woods to the Great prejudice of their Traders who could not pay their debts, and desired they should be Stopt as they may also Spoil the Talk, for they may be Robb'd as it was the Talk that Nobody should trade in the woods, he said he did not know who killed the Two White Men, but would Endeavor to find it out, & would let us know. These Men it seems were killed on the path between Pensacola & their Nation, they were not Scalped nor do we know who they were, but it was Rumoured at Mobile, that Two Scalps had been carried into the Chactaws, that were not red men but I have no farther Accounts of it.

He then observed that sometime ago some Northward Indians had been in their Nation and had brought bad Talks, that he did not hearken to them, that they were Swelled at the Chactaws but that he told them, that the Great Beloved Man of Charles: town at Augusta last year (meaning you) told him to Bury the Hatchet, that he had done so, and would not take it up, and that he bid them to make peace with the Chactaws which they did, & sent the Talks to me at Mobile, and that He hoped all was straight



7  
a white now, as he wanted nothing so much as peace;  
he again repeated that part of Trading in the woods  
and asked if Indians might keep Store and sell goods  
as several of them had goods from Augusta. He con-  
cluded with saying he had always held the English  
fast by the Hand since they first came here & would  
never let them go, and whatever Bad Talks he might  
hear against the white people he would immediately  
send & let us know.

His Honor answered all his Talks much to  
his Satisfaction & very pertinently assured him he would  
abide by former Talks & would not allow any person to  
do otherwise, thanked him for his Talk and Recommended  
to him to Remember it & to make his people do so too,  
He hinted that his Limits were very confined but that  
he must make the most of it till he thought proper to  
grant him more, to which His Honor received no Answer.

I then gave him a Talk from the Chactaws,  
confirming the Peace, with Three Strings of white Beads,  
one from the Six Towns, one from the East Party and  
One from the West Party, accompanied with pipes &  
Tobacco, all which he Received with great Joy & it was  
Observed that he had not till then been seen to smile  
I told him that I was Authorized by the whole Chactaw  
Nation to tell the Creek, that now they looked upon the  
path to be quite white and straight, and on their part,



they could not see the least black Spolt & that I hoped it was so with the braves, that I had made every Chactaw throw away his war stick, & were the flints they had in their guns when at War, & had given them new Ones to kill deer which they said they would now do without fear

He said he was very glad to hear my Talk that <sup>[p. 72]</sup> he always thought me his Friend, that you had told him so, that he now sees what you told him is true, that you would make peace between them, that he did not think you would have been able to do it, but great men can do what they please, that he is sure you are his Friend as none but a Friend makes peace between two people that now he will carry my Talk into his Nation and make his people glad, that as a proof of their being at peace with the Chactaws, he had Returned a Woman, that some of the Abekoutchies had taken since the peace Talks began & that he imagined she was by this time in the Chactaw Nation he then delivered me two White Strings & some Tobacco to be sent to the Chactaws as the last token of Friendship to wipe away all bad Talks, that one Wing & Tobacco was from the Mortar, the other from himself and desired I would tell the Chactaws, that all was well now, and desired that I would tell them to send a Head.



man into their Towns, and he would see that they were now his Friends all which I promised to do, and parted for the present.

In the Evening I took him by himself & questioned him about those Indians, that were in the Nation, what brought them there & what they intended? how Long they staid, and what they said. He answered that their Talks were bad, that he did not Listen to them, nor would have anything to say to them, that they said they had lost a great Chief to the Northward (meaning I suppose Pondiac for he seemed to say so when I mentioned his name) and that they <sup>Eng</sup> were come to take up the Hatchet against the Chactaws & join them, but that he nor his people would not Listen to it, that he made them send peace talks to the Chactaws, which I had received, He said after I had pressed him very hard that they were to Return again in about two Months with more Talks & Long Strings, but Let the Talks be what they would he would Let us know.

This Sir is all I could get out of him, & he seemed a good deal upon his Guard, nor would he mention anything they said Concerning the White people. He was well pleased with the Marks of Friendship shown him, had Considerable presents made him, and great Respect shown him by the General, he



went away very much pleased & told me he would  
send his son to see me.

You will by this Sir be able to judge of the  
Report you have from the Northward I have given you  
all I could gather as near as I possibly can & I make  
no doubt but you will think it necessary to watch  
their Motions, I shall do all I can to get Intelligence  
and will if possible Endeavor to be in the Nation at  
the time of their Return. The method in which he  
Expressed the time was, when the Moon is gone, and  
another gone & another as far gone as this is, that  
then they are to be in the Nation. I Hope you will  
receive this Time Enough to be able to take what Steps  
in it you may see proper, but you may rest Assur-  
[2170] ed, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part to  
come at the Bottom of it & to let you have the Ear-  
liest Notice of it.

I have mentioned my Ideas to the General  
who thinks we should be very watchfull & Carefull  
how we treat those people for fear of the Worst, he  
tells me he writes you by this Opportunity and he  
has been extremely Civil to Emistiquis, as has also  
Governor Durnford.

I shall be very glad to hear from you as  
soon as possible, and please be particular as to Com-  
missions to Indians for Governor Durnford has given



one to a fellow that came down with Emistisiquo with-  
out acquainting me, I did intend to mention him to  
you for a Gorget, as a friend of Emistisiquo's, but  
this prevented my giving him any hopes or promise.

I have no more to add but to repeat, that  
you may depend on my utmost Attention in this  
& every other Matter Entrusted to me, and that I  
shall not take any Step of Moment without the  
Approbation & Consent of the Governor & Council &  
the General. This goes by the way of St. Augustine  
and I would have sent you a duplicate by Land  
but that another Vessel sails for the same place  
in a few days

I am

Sir

Your most Ob.

Hble Servant

(signed) Charles Stuart

Enclosed copy / Charles Stuart's Letter / 17 June 1770. / <sup>P. 72</sup>  
In Mr Stuart's (47<sup>o</sup> 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (1)



[77]

Abstract of a Letter from Charles Stuart  
Esq. dated Mobile 26 August 1770 to John  
Stuart Esq. Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

Inclosed I send you the Accounts of the  
Issues from first January to the thirty first July  
last, which you will no doubt think very large,  
but if you will be pleased to consider the Occasion  
the making peace has given to vast numbers com-  
ing down you will the Easier Account for the  
Expence, besides the number of Visitors that Come  
with Little or no Cause, that must Receive some  
Small Gratification, but I Hope the worst is past,  
and that I shall not in future have any such  
Heavy Charges, for many of them having no  
provisions at Home, come down with peace Talks  
merely to get Subsistence.

In my Last I mentioned Comstisiquis  
being at Pensacola & that I Hoped to Confirm the  
peace with him, which I did & since when none  
has been hurt between them, but the Lachaway In-  
-dians, and it is supposed some of the Lower Creeks,  
also have joined them, particularly the Eutawes,  
have taken the Advantage of the Security the  
Chactaws thought themselves in, and have Attack-  
-ed them several Times since Killed some and



Carried of some prisoners, which has Occasioned new  
Talks by the Chactaws who look upon the Upper &  
Lower Creeks as one & the same people & say they only  
<sup>[200]</sup> Tell them by their peace Talks to kill them the easier,  
nor do they hesitate to say, that we are conniving with  
the Creeks to kill them And it is with some difficulty that  
I can convince them that these people have not as yet  
heard the Talk properly, and Mr. Stultens now carries a  
Talk from the Whole Chactaw Nation to the Creeks as the  
last, desiring them to put a Stop to the proceedings of  
those people, as they look upon them as One & the same  
Blood. But it is apprehended here that the peace will  
last no longer than it suits the Creeks, as they have the  
upper Hand, and indeed it is my Opinion it will last  
no longer than those white people who go amongst them  
can find means to sell them by the ear, nor indeed is  
there one person from the first to the last in this Province  
but wishes sincerely to keep them at War. It is very true  
the Chactaws are troublesome neighbours, but it is  
also true that the white people contribute much to make  
them so, by giving them Rum in Exchange for what-  
ever they may have to dispose of both here & in the  
Nation, and when the poor Wretches get drunk, they  
of course do mischief for which they are Blamed by  
the very people who gave them Liquor.

It is indeed incredible the vast Quantities



of Liquor that has been distributed amongst Indians  
for these Twelve Months past, & I verily believe that  
four fifths of what has been purchased in that time <sup>[in 1770]</sup>  
from Indians, has been with Rum. It is certain  
there is nothing the Indians like Better, and nothing  
the Traders had Rather give, and as no Trader either  
in the Chactaws or Chickesaws has had a Licence  
since July 1769 to 15 August 1770, it may easily be  
supposed what Trade has been Carried on & now  
Licences are taken out by the Securities only & for whom  
they please and for whose Conformity to the Regu-  
lations they are answerable. You judged right  
when you thought the Spaniards would not be very  
Troublesome Neighbours, to us as to Indian Matters,  
for it is Really so, & now few or none of the Chactaws  
ever go near them, and what do are poorly Received,  
and you may judge how the Arkansas look upon  
them by the Inclosed Speech of their Headman  
to one of their Commissioners. I also send you two  
Letters which I received from Mr. Mc Enloch some  
time ago, and the French Letters he mentions were  
taken from a Hunting Party of French Inhabitants  
going from the Illinois to the Outback by a party  
of Chickesaws, they contained nothing material.  
There is one Concerning a French Man that was  
taken prisoner by the Chickesaws or the Cherokee.



he is not amongst the former. In my last I mentioned I would Endeavor to be in the Creek about Basking time; to watch the Motions of the Northwest Indians who were to be there about that time, as Emistisiquo said but I was Advised not to go, as they might not like <sup>[see]</sup> my going at that juncture, as they might / think I went there merely to spy their Actions, besides its being Attended with much Expence as they would in a Manner Force me to make them promises of Presents &c. and might be the Cause of bringing many here, who other wise would not think of Coming, but we Cannot fail of hearing of any thing material that may pass.

In my last I acquainted you, that it had been agreed upon between the Lieut. Governor & me that I should take upon me the Management of His Department till such time as he should hear from Home, but soon after upon a Closer Review of your Letters I acquainted him that I wished he would put the Management of His Department in some other Hands, as I was liable to be ordered away whenever you thought proper. I also acquainted him that it would be very necessary to provide an Interpreter also, as mine would be Obligated to follow me wherever I went; this it Seems, His Honor has taken highly Amis, and has told me that he has Letters



from Home that mention that you do not Allow  
enough for this Province out of your Fund; to which  
I answered that I had a Sufficiency Allowed me  
to Answer every purpose of your Department in this  
part of your district. ~

As the Beaver goes thro' the Creek Nation  
he will be able to inform you what is doing there.  
And he also will Acquaint you how much the In-  
dians press for a Congress of which they will <sup>[p. 102]</sup> Expect  
to hear fully by Governor Bluster. I shall be glad of  
your Ideas with Respect to the Arkansas & Quara-  
paws & do not omit mentioning the Commissions &  
Medals &c. to Indians, as I am often solicited on  
that Head.

There are about 80 Virginians & North Caro-  
linians come to settle at Natchez. I do not know how  
they will agree with the Indians, but at present they  
all seem quietly disposed.

Endorsed Abstract from / Charles Stuart's Letter / 26 <sup>[p. 103]</sup>  
August 1770. / In M Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 25) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec: 1770 / (2)



202

Abstract of a Letter from Charles Stuart Esq.  
dated at Pensacola 27<sup>th</sup> September 1770. —

I received the favor of your Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> July, by Capt Clark, and shall pay due Attention to what you mention with Respect to the Lands between the Rivers Tombigbee and Alibamon, but I do not find that the Chactaws are inclined to relinquish their pretensions to said Lands in favor of the Creeks, altho the Creeks say, that they had no Right to them & will dispute the Matter, but this is no more than the Boasting of some Warriors; and I do not Believe that ever our Right will be called in Question.

I am yet at a loss what to think of the peace between them, as some Towns are for & others against it, and the Goals are blown up by the Traders & others concerned in it so that unless some Method is taken to prevent those people interfering & giving Talks to the Indians, we never will be able to carry any point with the Indians that is not altogether consistent with their Ideas & Interest.

Some days ago an Ottawa fellow came down here with Six Warriors to go against the Chactaws, he met Tipoy Chief of the Curadous here who had just Returned from War, & had as he said Taken two Scalps; I talked to them upon the Subject of Spoiling the path,



and the former returned home a good deal Hurt at his disappointment & the latter agreed to Leave of If I would answer for the Chactaws I told him that I would speak to them & send him an Answer, which satisfied him, but I fear it will not be an easy Matter to make them Sincere Friends.

Nothing of any Moment has happened in your Department: here since I wrote you last every thing is quiet at present, but how long it may continue so, I will not undertake to say, & I am sorry to find that you say a Congress will not be soon, as it is much Talked of & Expected by the Ind: and should any discontent, Break on that head it will be General.

I have not heard any more about the Western Indians, who were to meet the Creeks in their Nation. I do not believe they came as Emiliague said he would. Let me know if they came, but perhaps the Affair of Butler at Augusta may have put a Stop to it as some Cherokee were also expected to come at the same time.

I wish you could send to the Latchaway Indians & Lower Creeks to put a Stop to those going out to War against the Chactaws as I never see them here & have no Opportunity of Sending, they Commit more depredations upon the Inhabitants than all the Rest of the Indians do and are extremely Insolent.

290 Endorsed Abstract of Cha: / Stuart's Letter 27 Sep: / In  
Mr Stuart's (No 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec: 1770 / (3)



A Talk to the Headmen & Warriors of the Creek  
Nation from Charles Stuart Esq: Dep'ty Superintend-  
ant of Indian Affairs dated Mobile 26 August 1770.

Brothers

When I was at Pensacola last I saw Emistigue  
there I gave him a Talk from the Chactaws with which  
he was very well pleased, as he said that he & his Nation  
wanted to be at peace He gave me a Talk to the Chactaws,  
which I sent & they were glad of it, and thought all was  
white & straight, but since that time they have had some  
of their people killed, and some taken prisoners for which  
they have complained to me. I told them I did not believe  
it was any of you, but some of the Latchaway people  
who had not heard the peace Talk. They then desired  
that I would send the Talk to them that they might know  
it, and leave of, and that I would send to you, to desire  
you would let them know you had made peace and  
that they should do the same, as they look upon you &  
them as the same.

They also desire I would tell you, that they would  
be glad to meet some of you here to confirm the peace by  
taking each other by the Hand, and to Talk to each other.  
I now send you this Talk from them by your Friend Mr.  
Struthers, with some White Wings, some Tobacco, & some  
Strings of white Beads, at the same time desiring you will



Send to those people who go out to War now & tell them  
that you have made peace, and that they should do  
the same.

[192] I desire you will send me an answer as soon  
as you can, as it may be the means of preventing more  
mischiefs which I do not desire to see, as it can be of no  
service to you, and it will make the great Beloved Man  
in Charles Town very angry after the trouble he has  
taken to make you friends. You should think of this,  
and if you have any talks to send to the Great Beloved  
Man in Charles Town give them to Mr. Struthers.

I am

Brothers

Your Friend

Charles Stuart

To the Headmen & Warriors  
of the Creek Nation . . . }

[193] Endorsed A Talk from Charles Stuart Esq. to the  
Creeks - In Mr. Stuart's (7/9/28) of 2<sup>d</sup> Dec. 1770. / (4.)



[56.]  
Abstract of a Letter from His Excell<sup>y</sup> Thomas  
Gage, General & Commander in Chief dated  
New York September 19<sup>th</sup> 1770

Your Letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> August came in good  
time for our packet which gave me an Opportunity  
of mentioning to Lord Hillsborough your desire of an  
Addition of £150 to your Fund, to Enable you to pay  
the Salary of an Officer in the Chickasaw Nation.  
Setting forth the propriety of the Measure with Gen-  
eral Haldimand's opinion upon it. You may therefore  
write on the Subject farther, as you shall judge proper.

[56.]  
Endorsed Abstract of Genl. Gage's Letter / 19 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1770. /  
In Mr Stuart's (47:28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (5)



Abstract of a Talk from the Creeks to Charles  
Stuart Esq. Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1770.

As you desired me the last time I saw you  
to acquaint you of any news - I have heard that the  
Western Indians have been in the Cherokees & have made  
a peace, this I heard for a Truth, but it is not entirely  
done and they are to come in again to confirm it &  
when I hear of their coming I shall acquaint you of  
it. I am sorry to acquaint you of those Runagades that  
have thrown away your Talk & mine and that I cannot  
Reckon them as our people for if they were they certainly  
would not behave in the Manner they do; I heard  
that some of the Runagades should say as they were going  
to War, that it was only me that wanted peace. But  
I assure you that this is from the Whole Heads of the  
Abikas & Gallipourmes, & that you & the Governor may  
look upon it as such & if any people should tell you  
to the contrary you may look on them to be no more  
but Liars, as I mentioned to you before I heard that the  
Young Lieutenant of the Bowetas is going to the Havana  
nah & is coming back in the Spring amongst the Rest  
of the news. I am sorry to acquaint you that there  
is an Accident happened between you & us by the Oak-  
-fuskie people The loss of two white men between this  
& Augusta.



[1-20]

Last winter I heard of two white men being killed between this & Mobile (we lost no Men last Winter) & that the Chactaws carried in the white peoples Hair without Scalps & said it was Creeks hair but we lost no people. It is not me alone that has taken Authority to send this white man with this Talk but the whole Headmen of the Nation. when I was at Pensacola Last & gave you some white Beads, I thought that every thing had the appearance of being good, but when I came Home I heard of some white men coming from the Chactaws through this Nation with Horses & when they came to the Packhous they told the Gun Merchant that there was no appearance of peace, that the Chactaws were coming in great Armies against us. Mr. Nicholas Black was Interpreter on this Occasion which made you & me Lyars; Imagine this Intelligence made the Lower Towns go to War. I received your peace Talk by Mr. Struther and at the very time of our Meeting some people from Pensacola with Packhorses came here & told that there were 50 Chactaws at Pensacola getting Arms & Ammunition to come to War against us which stoped our people from going out as Hunting. All the Nation shall be in quietness from this day as I shall let it be known, that this Peace Talk is gone off & expects your Answer by this white man as soon as possible.

[2-20]

I Hope you will dispatch these Tobacco pouches & White Wings with the Belt of Whampum to the



97  
Chadaws as soon as possible & Let me know ab<sup>t</sup> what  
Time we may Expect an Answer from them as the  
Whole Nation is much Concerned at present.

Emistisiquo

[n. 200]  
Endorsed Abstract of a / Talk from the Creeks / to  
Charles Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> / On M<sup>r</sup> Stuart's (Y<sup>o</sup> 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
1770. / (6)



A Talk from The Headmen & Warriors of  
the Creek Nation delivered at Great Tallassee  
1 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1770.

Emistiquo, Beaver tooth King, Half Breed, Jurists  
Friend Speakers

We now send to the Governor of Charles Town  
& Cap<sup>t</sup> Stuart as our two Oldest Friends as we are sen-  
sible that they have ever been Real Friends to this Nation,  
We Hope you will remember the Talk delivered to us  
by the four Governors at Augusta, we Remember very  
well at that time that we were forgiven all our former  
Transgressions to that time in consideration of a Tract  
of Land we then granted & we have not forgot your  
then good Advice the above was settled in presence  
of the four Governors members of white & different Na-  
tions of Red people. We have not forgot at that time  
each party promised faithfully to give Satisfaction  
to the party injured, The Leader of the Chickesaws  
then Addressed himself to you & desired you to look  
upon him as the Elder Brother of the Creeks & that  
any Hostilities Committed by the Creeks or Chickesaws,  
should be settled by yourselves without any other  
Nation Interfering, The Chickesaws formerly killed  
a White man at the Chickesaw Camp. The Headman  
of our Lower Towns (The Twin) then told him the  
Aggressor should die for the good of the whole to



preserve peace with the English; We desire you to send  
the packhouses up as usual, and as you are people of  
[p. 244] Sense we Hope you will Consider us & not distress us.  
many years ago the Oakejushies made friends with Charles  
Youn & has always calied themselves one Fire. (one Camp)  
We have not heard from there lately, but we hope they  
are always Consulting to fulfill their Old promise, at that  
time we were promised that there Should in future be  
no further demands of Land, The granted Lands are  
already marked out & we expect to hear no more about  
Land Last winter there were two Whitemen found  
dead in the Woods to the Southward we have never yet  
found out rightly who were the Agresors. We desire  
you will send us an Answer to this as soon as possible.  
We are very sensible that neither us nor the Chactaws  
can Live without the Assistance of the English. The  
Headmen of this Nation are daily stirring to maintain  
peace & good order 'Tis not the Intent of the people but  
Runagado's that creates disturbance. We have nothing  
further to say you know all the above to be Truth.

[p. 245] Endorsed A Talk from the Creeks to John Stuart Esq. /  
1 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1770. / In W<sup>m</sup> Stuart's (77028) of 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (7)



[p. 207]

Estimate of the Ordinary Annual Expense of  
 a Deputy to Superintend the Affairs of the In-  
 dian Nations on the Mississippi Lakes Pont-  
 chartrain & Maurepas

Deputy's Salary. @ 10 <sup>¢</sup> 1/2 day . . . . .	\$ 182. 10.
Interpreter @ 4/8 p day . . . . .	85. 2. 10
Annual amount of presents . . . . .	200. . .
provisions to Visiting Parties . . . . .	50. . .
Run 2 functions . . . . .	40. . .
for all contingencies . . . . .	45. . .
	<u>602. 12. 10</u>

John Stuart Superintendant S<sup>o</sup> District

Endorsed Estimate. / In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> [p. 208]  
 1770. / (8.)



[207]

Talk to all the Head Warriors of the Upper Creeks  
By John Stuart Esq: His Majesty's Agent for and  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs &c.

Head Beloved Men & Warriors -

Mr. Struthers brought your Talk to Augusta and forwarded it to the Back parts of this Province, where I was at that time at a Meeting with the Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, finally settling the Line between them and the Province of Virginia, which Business was finished to the Satisfaction of the Red & white People, so that there will be no more Talks about Land between me and the Cherokees, and their Line will be finally mark'd in next May, we had nothing but good and peaceable Talks.

I am very sorry for the Occasion of your Talk by Mr. Struthers, and it belongs to you as Men of Sense to try every Means in your Power to stop such proceedings, by punishing persons guilty of Murder, you know Blood was formerly spilled, for which no Satisfaction was given, now there are two more Men killed at Occori, I am pleased to observe that you have not forgotten, the Talks & Agreements entered into at Augusta, by your repeating them, I conclude you mean to fulfill them, and you say the Occori Murder was under the Consideration of the Ockfuskee Warriors, who I hope will do Justice -



I believe what you say, that the headmen throat  
your Nation disapprove of such Acts of Violence; but that is  
not enough: you must exert yourselves and put the Mur-  
-ders to Death - If I or my Son was to kill any of you -  
either would be tried and condemned to die; and you  
know that both Governor Grant & Governor Wright gave  
you immediate Satisfaction, by putting Persons to Death  
who killed some of your People. -

Brothers

You must be sensible of the Instances that I  
have given you of my Friendship upon many Occasions,  
and thereby be convinced of the good Intentions of your  
white Brethren. We were sorry to see you and the Chac-  
-taus spilling each others Blood, but did not choose to  
interfere in your Quarrel, till I was strongly solicited by  
you both to use my endeavor to make peace between you.  
I did accordingly at your request send my Talk to the  
Chadaws who I found equally desirous of a reconciliation;  
but the path was no sooner made straight and washed  
white; than parties of your Nation made it bloody again.  
The pains I have taken to prevent Bloodshed, must con-  
-vince you & all the Nations of Red-Men, that your  
white Brethren have never acted as Instruments of  
division between the Red People; but on the contrary  
wish to see their children grow up & their people increase;  
but you must not blame me for declining to interfere



any more in your Quavell, if the Agreement and Peace lately concluded at Pensacola be not observed by both Parties—

I have nothing more at Present to say to you about Land, where the Line behind West Florida shall have been Marked by you and that behind East Florida by the Crowdas, then all Messages abt Land will cease—

My Friends

The Talks sent into your Nation by the Shawnee and other Western Tribes, you ought to have Communicated to me— I know very distinctly what passed at the great Meeting in Scioto the Shawnee-Town, but I hope to hear and see that all Indian-Nations will behave like Wise Men, but if the Shawnee & Nations to the Westward choose to behave themselves like Mad Men, that should not induce you to be Mad also. I know you tell me that you hold me fast and have a dependance on the Friendship and Assistance of your white Brethren. I am inclined to believe you but then I am at a Loss to find out why you have kept the Business of the Shawnee messengers a Secret from me.. I hope for an Answer to that Part of my Talk particularly, and that you will candidly impart what you know of this Matter— This Talk will be delivered you by Mr Joseph Bernal who will send me your Answer as soon as possible—

Given under my hand and Seal at  
Charles Town this 25<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1770—

(Signed) John Stuart



[1014]  
Endorsed A Talk from John/ Stuart Esq. to the/ Upper  
Senators / 1770/ In Mr Stuart's (7028) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec: 1770/ (9)



60/72

[257]  
Abstract of a Letter from Elias Durnford  
Esq. Lieutenant Governor of W. Florida  
dated in the Downs 11 September 1769 to  
John Stuart Esq.

Some Months ago before my Departure  
from West Florida, it was Considered as necessary to  
have a Congress with the Chactaw Indians, to fix  
the Limit of our Territory, with those Savages on the  
Mississippi; and also another with the Creeks to  
increase our Territory with them on the Rivers which  
empty themselves in the Bay of Pensacola & Coast  
Adjacent: I suppose Lieutenant Govern<sup>r</sup>. Browne  
must have long ere now, wrote to you on this  
Subject, Governor Elliot was of the same Senti-  
ment with me, & intended writing to you on this Head.

[258]  
Endorsed Abstract from / Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> Durnford's / Letter /  
In Mr Stuart's (7028) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (10)



Abstract of a Letter from Samuel Thomas  
Trader in the Creek Nation dated Augusta  
5<sup>th</sup> October 1770.

The news of the murder of two white persons by the upper Creeks and the Burning of the Indian's Houses at the Oconee Settlement, having reached the Lower Creeks they were very uneasy lest the Trade should be Stopt, they therefore prevailed upon me, and indeed insisted that I should come down here with two Indians to hear the right of the Matter in consequence of which I have been at a great deal of trouble & expense, and am at a loss to whom to Apply for payment Mr. Forsiter is the Man who ought to have done this, but he was not in the Nation. I do not know for what Reason, but the Indians are always troubling me, and applying to me about sending you their Talks.

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter from Samuel Thomas,  
dated Augusta 5 Oct<sup>r</sup> / 1770. / In Mr. Stuart's (V<sup>o</sup> 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup>  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (11)



[200]

A Talk to Charles Stuart Esq: from Emistisiquo

We have Sent you a Belt of Whampum which is all one as a Letter in our way, and we look upon you to be a Brother & a friend & that you will act for us as if we were present. this Black Ring on the one End Remembles the whole Creek Nation, and that you may present this to the Chactaws as a True Talk from us, and on the other End is the Chactaw Nation & that there is a Broad Path between our Two Nations, & this Strap Remembles it & in the Centre there is Emistisiquo and the other is a Chactaw having each other by the Hand as he hopes to do at Mobile, & the white Bead to the one End he reckons to be a Clear path to Surgito, and if the Headmen from that Town would meet him at Mobile & take Each other by the Hand as they are described in this Belt & that this Belt is Sent by desire of the Whole Gallipousses & Abekas & that they have Sent this as a Token of their Sincerity, and I hope you will be sure that the Chactaw's is real when you give them this into their Hands if they accept it, that it may be in Friendship & take great care of the Belt as it is a Great Beloved Belt & if they Refuse it, you will Return it safe to us Again, & we shall know what we have to depend upon & Return you our Thanks for your Trouble.

[201]



[p. 26]

Endorsed A Talk from / Emustisiquo to Char. / Stuart Esq. /

In W Stuart's (17028) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec: 1770. / (12)



## A Talk -

The white Beads round at each End shall be a sign of Peace from the leading Towns of the Nation to each other, which when you see you will know who it belongs, I mean the Albama Fort, which was always white & clear, and what few are now alive, are willing it should still remain so. One End of the Beads you may look upon as Mobile, the other as the four Towns about the Fort that was, the path to Mobile was once clear, but is now grown up but by this you will see want to travel the path again & have it broad & clear as formerly - the piece added to it, is like Mobile, which when the French lived there, they took all Weapons from us, & had peace among us - When the French lived there we had few Arms among us, but since they have left us, we have got Arms, & have rebell'd, but hope now that mutual Friendship will succeed. The Round Ring of Beads you may look upon as your Townsburgito, & whoever sent the white wing may expect the path clear to that Town, you may look upon this as your Brother's Talk to you, and when you open your Eyes you shall see all things white and clear, We likewise desire that M<sup>r</sup>. Cha<sup>s</sup>. Stuart since has been at so much trouble, would add his Talk to this, and Ullaughta Opoyah shall receive that with the B.B Beads



from us as a token of Peace and Quietness. We like,  
wise desire that Intobohamo & Laughtobo, & Mr Stuart  
will be all present at the hearing of these Talks, & will  
take one & other by the hand. I would have my Meeting  
roomer, but the fifth Moon you may expect / I will be at  
Mobile, and will take you by the hand.

The Tobacco & Beads contained in the blue Bag  
are sent from the boosadas as a sign of peace to the  
Opayah Micco who once lived among them, & is well  
known. The Talk which was sent last Spring came  
from the Abuteas & Gallipousses. & was a true talk but  
any thing that happen'd since that was committed by  
People that lived afar off & did not hear the Talk. the  
Time for our going into the Woods is now at hand, &  
whatever People you should see or meet over this River  
untill bhaclaw break you may think are your Friends  
& Brothers, & that each other shall sleep in safety. I  
would not have you believe that it is me alone that  
sends this Talk, & the Tobacco, wch is sent to you to  
smoke in Friendship, & is sent by all the headmen  
Warriors of this Nation. As for the Talk I gave Mr  
Stuart when I last saw him, he need not fear my  
standing firm

I cannot answer for all Outrages wch may  
be committed by rambling Young Fellows, but any I  
may hear of I shall let him know that they may



17  
speedily be remedied - Ever since last Spring there has  
been no Blood spilt. as the white people living in our  
Towns can affirm, now is all settled & herewith you have  
Tokens of Peace, the Wing I now send I deliver in the  
presence of all the headmen & Warriors, the long Wing I  
send to one of the abovementioned three Men & desire that  
Mr. Eliant will give a good Talk with it, that they may  
abide by it, & put it to a bad use. The other Wing with a  
bark to it shall be given to the other with the same talk,  
& that he shall hold it fast always as a token of Friend-  
ships - The white Beads which I send I have been thinking  
of this long time, & had them prepared the same, I have  
sent by the Breed; there has been a great deal of Blood  
shed on both sides but when you see this you may think  
all is thrown away & nothing but Love & Friendship shall  
be continued - The Beads with the Dble strands & knots  
I send the very same I have sent by the Breed, but I  
know not which may arrive first - Some time ago there  
was a Quacpaw, who promised me he would come here  
this Fall, but as we have brought a Peace to bear I desire  
he would meet me at the Treaty; at the same time I shall  
smoak the Pipe of Friendship with him at Mobile -  
The black Beads at the End of the white you may look  
upon as a blood that has been over us, but when you  
see it & smoak some of the Tobacco which is sent by all  
the head Men of these Rivers, you may with a clear Heart



pull off the black Beads & bury with them all  
bad Talks. —

The Long String of B. & B. Beads is sent by the hands  
Some Man of the Oakfuskeys from the furthest part of our  
Nation to be sent to the furthest part of Yours, as the Beads  
are long & white, so may the path to yr Nation be the same. —  
The old Gun Merchant desires Mr. Stuart will smoke out of  
this Pouch, & the Chactaws the same, & inform them altho'  
an ugly one & an ugly old Man sent. Yet the Tobacco in it  
is good, & so is his heart & altho' old yet if they will keep  
his Pouch he will see them at Mobile where he will smoke  
his Friendship with them —

The large Pouch full of Tobacco is sent as a  
Token of Friendship from the old second Man of the Little  
Yallijys, which when Mr. Stuart sees, he will think it as  
sent by him filled with Tobacco, by all the headmen of  
his Nation, & may believe it to be a true Talk, & will recom-  
mend it to the Chactaws as one that never is to be broke.  
My Pipe I sent before now I send my Pouch as the last  
Token I have to send untill I see them myself. — all I  
want is Peace that our Children may frequent the  
Woods without Dread or Fear. —

Enclosed A Peace Talk from the Creeks / In Mr. Stuart's  
(No 28) of / 2<sup>d</sup> Dec: 1770. / (13) / d<sup>n</sup>



PrivateCharles Town 5<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1770N<sup>o</sup> 29/

My Lord

Some Days ago Lieutenant Thomas of the Artillery did me the Honor of delivering your Lordship's Letter of 14<sup>th</sup> April last

M<sup>r</sup> Thomas was on command at Fort Bute where by direction of the Commander in Chief I deposited an assortment of Presents in order to keep the Indians in that neighborhood in Temper, and as he took charge of them and discharged the other Duties of a Commissary to my Satisfaction, I thought it just to make an Allowance for his Extraordinary trouble

I have the justest sense of the Honor done me by the Manner in which your Lordship is pleased to recommend this Gentleman, who arrived here at the Very time when I was about representing to your Lordship the Utility of such an appointment on the Mississippi

I shall think myself most Fortunate in having frequent Opportunities of doing what may prove agreeable to your Lordship & of showing with what unfeigned Respect I have the Honor of being / My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient  
and most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl of Hillsborough



[P 232.]

Endorsed Charles Town & Carolina / 5<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770. / W<sup>m</sup> Stuart /  
(47° 29') / Private / 12 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1771. / R. G. / Ent<sup>d</sup>



(N<sup>o</sup> 20.)

Whitchall, Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> 1771.

[p. 26a]

M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart.

Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> and laid before the King your Dispatches N<sup>o</sup> 28 & 29, and also your two separate Letters of the 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup>.

The final Conclusion of the Boundary Line between Virginia and the Cherokee Country is a very important Service, and your Conduct in the Execution of it, under all the Difficulties thrown in your way by the unwarrantable Anticipations of Persons interested to defeat that Measure, is very much approved by the King.

The Reasons you assign for leaving Long Island to the Indians, & for not accepting their Proposition of giving a compensation by an Extension of our Limits upon the Ohio, appear to be satisfactory; but you will allow me to observe, that it would have been very usefull in a case of this nature, where the Judgement is so much to be guided by precise Ideas of the Geography of the Country, if your Report had been accompanied with such a Map as you promised in your Letter of [the 20<sup>th</sup> July [in another hand] 1769] to transmit to me.

I am at a loss to guess upon what

[p. 26b]



ground it is that you have entertained any unnecessary Apprehension, "that your Reasoning upon the State of Indian Affairs in West Florida should have laid before me the Business of your Department in an improper light."

Different Persons in different Situations do not always see Objects in the same point of view; and though I do not entertain the least Doubt of your having faithfully and justly reported the Intelligence received from your Deputy, yet it was my Duty to submit to the King what appeared to me to be proper & necessary in consequence of the Letters I had received from His Servants on the Spot. I agree with you in opinion, that it was necessary to remove from the Minds of the Indians any Suspicion of our acting as Incendiaries in the War that was carrying on between the Creeks and Chactaws, if they had really entertained any such Suspicion; but on the other hand, in the present infant State of the Colony of West Florida, it ought to be well considered, whether by promoting Union among the Savages, who by their Situation are connected with that Colony, we do not lead them to form Confederacies which may endanger its Safety and retard its Growth. A late Letter, which



I have rec<sup>d</sup> from Lt. General Gage, gives me reason to hope, that all matters of Difference with the Indians in West Florida, will, before your Arrival, be settled by Governor Chester, upon such a foot as to make it unnecessary to hold any particular Congress with them which shall occasion any extraordinary Expence. You will see however, by the inclosed Extract of my Letter to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Gage of this Days Date, what Instructions have been given to him upon this Subject, and also with regard to the Allowances you propose should be made to a Deputy among the small Tribes on the Mississippi, and a Commissary in the Chickasaw Nation.

Yours &c

Hillsborough

Endorsed Dra<sup>t</sup> to / Mr. Stuart. / Whitehall, Feb. 4<sup>th</sup> 1771. /  
(N<sup>o</sup> 20.) / Ent. Dup-



[To Earl of Hillsborough]

(N<sup>o</sup> 30.)

Charles Town 5 March 1771.

My Lord

Since my dispatches N<sup>o</sup> 29 I have not been  
Honoured with any commands from your Lordship.

A very violent fitt of Illness by which I have  
been Confin'd to my Bed for Seven weeks past, (as I still  
am) prevents my Having the Honour of writing you  
in my own Hand. This has been a most mortifying  
Accident in many Respects, particularly as it render-  
ed my Setting out for West Florida impossible, &  
which nothing else should have prevented, but that  
part of my Duty shall be undertaken, as soon as it  
shall please God to enable me; mean time the most  
particular Instructions have & shall be sent to my  
Deputy M<sup>r</sup> Charles Stuart on whose prudence and  
Fidelity in the Execution of them I have a thorough  
dependance.

I begg Leave to Submitt to your Lordship the  
State of Indian Affairs in West Florida as contain'd  
in a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Charles Stuart of 26. december  
last, by which I hope it will appear to your Lord-  
ship that there is no immediate cause for appre-  
hending danger from the disaffection of the Indians  
Contiguous to that Province.

My Endeavours at the repeated Solicitations  
of both the Creeks & Chactaws to Effect a Reconciliation



[p. 330]  
betwixt them, having been defeated by their own want  
of Faith; agreeable to your Lordships Ideas I declined  
interfering any further in their Quarrels, which by  
their own Behavior I was enabled to do with propriety  
and without giving them any umbrage having suf-  
ficiently established the principal point I had in View  
which was to Remove any Jealousy they might have  
Conceived of our Having acted the part of Incendiaries:  
and altho my Instructions upon the Occasion had not  
Reached Mr. Stuart's Hands, yet the appearance of Affairs  
in that part of my District, induced him to take  
Steps exactly corresponding with them.

In this part of the district we were alarmed  
by Reports from the Cherokee Nation, a number of Strange  
Indians having come into their Towns, the principal  
Cherokees returned from their Hunting much Sooner  
than usual, between whom and the Strangers many  
private Consultations were held. The Traders not be-  
ing able to penetrate the Cause of such Meetings became  
Apprehensive of danger & provided for their own Safety  
by procuring the means of Retreat; some Ran away  
to our Frontier Settlements where the Panic spread  
with amazing Rapidity. Mr. Cameron my Deputy  
was then upon his Journey to the Nation which he  
reached the 4 of February where he found Matters  
to be by no means so bad as was Represented I sub.



submit to your Lordship copy of His Letter Fort prince  
George of 8 February upon that Subject: I likewise submit  
to your Lordship abstract of a Letter from / him dated <sup>[1755]</sup>  
January the 23<sup>d</sup> which contains such Intelligence from  
the Creek Nation as he received from two Cherokee Indians  
whom he had sent thither as Spies by my direction, at  
same time I have the Honor of laying before your Lord-  
ship, copy of a Letter from Mr. George Galphin contain-  
ing a Message to me from the Principal Chief of the  
Lower Creeks, called the Young Lieutenant by which  
the Intelligence of the Cherokee Spies, so far as Regards  
the Invitation given them by the Spaniards seems to  
be Confirmed. The Creeks had a very great Aversion to  
the Spaniards, altho the constant intercourse carried on  
between them by means of Fishing Vessels from the  
Havannah which have frequented the Bay of Tampa  
on the Western Coast of the Peninsula of Florida for  
some years past, may have made some Alteration  
in that Respect. However I still think the Creeks in  
general are much more attached to us than to them.  
I have however taken proper Measures to be well  
informed of what passes in their Nation and I expect  
every Hour to be fully informed by Mr. Cameron of  
the Transactions of the Cherokees & the Indians now  
among them which shall be punctually communi-  
cated to your Lordship. If the Cherokees have any



bad Intentions, they must be great Masters in the Art  
of dissimulation: Your Lordship will see, that one  
grand Object that Mr. Cameron has in Charge is to  
Save our Friends the Whickers from being Harassed  
& distressed.

[p. 332]

I have the Honour of being with the utmost  
Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient &

Most Humble Servt

John Stuart

Endorsed Charles Town So: Carolina / 5<sup>th</sup> March 1771 /  
Mr Stuart / (N<sup>o</sup> 30) / Rx 19<sup>th</sup> April / D 14 / Cont<sup>d</sup>



[p. 335.]

Mobile 12 december 1770.

Friends &amp; Brothers

I was very sorry to hear that Mr. Cornall had been informed by you that you were determined not to come here, upon hearing that the Chactaws had killed some of your people, indeed I could not help thinking but that your Reason was very good, altho I was very sorry for it, and Mr. Cornall will inform you what they said as he was present at the Talk. I have not yet Received any Answer to the Talks I sent into the Nation, perhaps this last Affair has made them think as you do, that it will be in vain to make peace, till such Time as you are all of a mind, and unless you can make the Lower Creeks & Musadoes leave off, and that the Chactaws in the Six Towns will do the same. I fear it will not be easy to Reconcile you, but as I told the Chactaws, I will do all I can towards it, and it would give me great pleasure to be able to make you Friends, and I dare say you will do me the Justice to say I have done all I could, and if you will only point out any Method to me to Help you to make peace I will do every thing in my power particularly as it is the Great Beloved Man's Talk who wishes to see you Friends. I hear a Large party of Red men came over this Bay last Friday or Five days ago to War



against the Chactaws I suppose them to be busied on  
the Cousa King and while they continue that Work it  
will be Impossible for me to make peace.

I am sorry to hear that some bad whitemen  
are found Hunting upon your Lands I shall write  
the Governor and Beloved Man about them & do all I  
can to prevent them, and you all know what / Talks  
were given upon that Head & when you Catch any of  
them you must not Hurt their person, but carry them  
to the Governor who will punish them severely, & prevent  
their going any more to the Woods. - I am also very  
sorry to hear of the Murders Committed lately near  
Augusta. I thought such things as that could not have  
Happened any more, but I find I was mistaken, and  
that there are still Madmen among you, and I  
would have you Headmen think seriously upon  
these Matters and not suffer such Madmen to  
spoil your Nation, for such people as them will make  
the White people your greatest Enemies who are &  
who wish to be your greatest Friends, And Believe  
me as a Friend who always wished you well, that  
you had better have the White people your Friends  
than have them your Enemies

Mr. Corral will deliver you some white  
Tobacco and some Tobacco from the Chactaws who  
are here & wish the last Affair may not be so bad



as it is said to be and that all differences may be made up

I have sent you some Ammunition & some Tobacco which is what you most want and is all I can send

I am

Your Friend & Brother  
(signed) Charles Stuart

Endorsed A Talk to the Creek / by Charles Stuart <sup>P. 1167</sup>  
Esq / Mobile 12 Decem<sup>r</sup> 1770 / In Mr Stuart's of the / 6  
March 17<sup>th</sup> 80 / (1)



[to John Stuart]

[179]

(copy)

Pensacola 26 December 1770.

Sir

I am Honoured with yours of 26 August also that of 8 Novem<sup>r</sup> both which came to Hand on the 21 Instant. I arrived here a few days ago from Mobile in consequence of Some Intelligence, I had received from His Excellency Governor Oyster and Brigadier General Haldimand, Copies of which I now Transmitt you & in consequence of which with other Informations from the Creek & Chickasaw Nations. I thought it proper & for the Good of His Majesty's Service to avoid as much as prudence would Admitt of, the entire Confirmation of the peace, between the Choctaws & Creeks: Notwithstanding that they were within a very few days of meeting at Mobile to a Considerable number of each, in order to take each other by the Hand. I had the Good Luck to defeat, their Intentions & to send each party away well Satisfied with my Endeavors to Bring them together, and not so much displeased with each other but in Case of these Reports being Groundless & that you think proper to Confirm the peace, I still have it in my power to Unite them in a Short Time which Consideration induced me, and fearing Accidents to Act as I did, as there is no depending on the Promises of Indians, and I Hope for your Approbation I will take the Liberty of Assuring you I have that of this



Province and the Murders lately Committed on the In-  
dians of Georgia, did not a little contribute to the Resolu-  
tion I had taken, joined to the Melancholy Account Mr  
bernal the Interpreter gave me of the distressed Situation  
of the Creek Nation, thro' a Want of some Regulation for  
the Trade, without which, and unless some Steps are  
taken & that soon, to put a stop to the proceedings of  
the White people among the Indians, and to prevent  
the Vast Importation of Rum into the Nation I really  
fear we cannot long avoid breaking with those people,  
besides, another great Grievance is that of white Hunters,  
a Set of people from the Northward who go Hunting  
here & are in some Measure tolerated thro' a Scarcity  
of Provision, but they do not confine themselves to our  
Grounds at which the Indians are highly displeased  
& if this Grievance is not Removed. I shall not wonder  
that more frequent Murders are Committed, as the  
Talks given to Indians, with Regard to those Hunters,  
are to Seize their property, and if they can, bring  
their persons without Hurting them to the Governor,  
who will do them the Indians justice while on the  
other Side, those Hunters are resolved to continue their  
Hunts, and not to be taken or hindered by Indians  
the consequence of which is but too easy to be per-  
ceived I am However to lay all these Matters in  
writing before the Governor & Council & the General



before I return, at their Request & should any Evil  
Consequences ensue, thro' a Slackness in the Affairs of  
Government, It will not be owing to a want of their  
being put upon their Guard by your department,  
which I think is part of my Duty. [p. 319]

You are pleased to mention that you expect  
a commissary or deputy for the Chickesaws. I can with  
safety assure you it is much wanted, for I am credibly  
informed, that there are not less than 18 Traders & pack-  
-housemen now out a Hunting on the hunting grounds  
of that Nation, the same as Indians which is contrary  
to all Rule and of which the Indians Complain much,  
and are so good a people as not to take Satisfaction  
otherwise than by Representation I am informed those  
Hunters are divided into parties, and that they are  
headed by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Colbert & Pubbie and that said  
Colbert is contrary to His Majesty's Instructions res.  
-establishing plantations in that Nation & that he  
has got battle Negroes &c. so as even to Admitt of  
His having an Overseer of this also the Indians  
Complain much, I shall Acquaint the Governor  
therewith, also of a Complaint of Paj Mattah's  
against James Pubbie of his having Cheated him  
of Eleven Horse Load of Ammunition sent him in  
the Year 1763 or 1764 by the Province of South  
Carolina, there was 25 Horse Load in all sent to



be forwarded from Augusta, of which he only delivered Eleven and converted the Rest to his own use, and which till of late he never denied, but now tells the Leader <sup>[p. 26]</sup> he cannot & will not pay him, who demands Satisfaction. You will know the Truth of this Matter better than I can & make no doubt will see justice done he is content to take any other Goods in Lieu -

M<sup>r</sup>. John M<sup>c</sup>Intosh who is now at Mobile, informs me, that the Mortar some time ago sent a Talk to the Chickasaws, desiring the Leader to send him the Red Warrior to meet him at a Creek called 20 Mile Creek & which is near the Chickasaw Towns, the Leader refused to send him saying the Talks were not good, that he was mad, and that none of his people should take his Talks, there had been no more about it when M<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh left the Nation, and it is not yet known to me what is become of the Mortar, but he was in the Nation lately and it was supposed he intended going to the Cherokees. I believe he wants Support and has not power to carry any Scheme he may plan into Execution, I shall however be upon my guard and Endeavour to defeat any thing he may undertake.

Another great Obstacle to the proper Management of Indians is the difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice for want of positive proof and so very



nice are the Sentiments of our Lawyers, that nothing  
 but what is agreeable to the very Letter of the Law, and  
 as it practised in England will take place without  
 any allowance for Local Circumstances, and if I have  
 influence enough to have a malefactor Brought down,  
 there is no such thing as getting those who brought  
 him down paid for their Trouble, which makes it dif- <sup>[p. 36.]</sup>  
 -ficult to Apprehend them and particularly now, as  
 they are almost all formed into one Company, under  
 the firm of the Chadaw & Leichensaw Company. I fear  
 this Company will some Time or other breed disturb-  
 -ance as they do all they can to oppose every other  
 person who may be inclined to Trade, and I am  
 sorry to find, they are but too well Seconded by those  
 people who fit them out & I could wish such Gentle-  
 -men were not permitted to Visit the Indian Nations  
 without some Restriction, as it is to be suspected that  
 they do no good there, but to infuse such Notions  
 into the Indians as best Suits their purpose, and  
 endeavor by magnifying themselves to lessen others  
 in the Eyes of the Indians.

I have Complaints of Mr. Colbert upon this  
 Score, and I really think that the most Effectual  
 method of Riddling the Nations of such Evil Instru-  
 -ments, would be, by putting them on board a Kings  
 Ship by pressing them, when they come down to



renew their Licences, & that the Information of a Com-  
missary who should be a justice of peace with the Affi-  
davit of one White Man, should be sufficient proof.  
I have laid these Matters before Genl. Haldimand who  
is much displeased & desires to have them in writing.  
he is well acquainted with the Truth of them.

I shall by next opportunity transmitt you my  
last Six Months Accounts, & I wish next years presents  
<sup>[p. 262]</sup> was come, as I am growing short of / Sundries, however  
I shall make Shift till they arrive, and I flatter myself  
next Year will not be attended with such Extravagant  
Issues as this has been, for Every Indians who comes to  
Mobile is sure to come to me & so well they are informed  
by their white Friends with what lies in my Depart-  
ment & what not, that they are always provided with  
their Gale & Exarad, particularly that of the peace &  
on their way to War, and I conceive it to be my duty  
& your Ideas to keep them in Humour & prevent their  
doing Mischief as far as I can, as I have for some time  
been out of provisions I have sold at publick Sale  
Some Old & damaged Stores to purchase Corn an Ac-  
count of which shall be sent you, & in the Estimate  
I Hope you will make provision for the Interpreters  
Two Nations p day which he well deserves & of which  
he has much due as you will see by the Returns &  
that you will Consider the Respect I am obliged to



Show to Chiefs & Headmen as also their Importunities.

I have for some time past suspected that my residing in a Town may possibly draw a greater Expence on me than if I was at some distance where I could with equal propriety fullfill the duties of my Office, I have therefore mention'd this Matter to the General who approves of my Scheme I propose (with your Approbation) If I can purchase a Small plantation up the Tombecby River within a few Miles of the Confluence of the Alibamon with that River to try it for some time. It is more contiguous to all the In-<sup>[p. 363.]</sup>diens in my department, than where I am & more convenient to the Creeks, besides it will prevent such Numbers coming down to Mobile and Pensacola also any Clashing that possibly might arise between the two departments.

Your directions Concerning our Boundary Line shall be particularly Attended to whenever Circumstances will Admitt & what Emistisiquo meant by white people making Fires beyond the Line, may be owing to two causes, either, that Lands have been granted beyond what he thinks the Line, and what possibly may be so, about which I shall Enquire, or that he means the white Hunters, who have Camping places undoubtedly beyond it: Mr. Cornwall informed me that Emistisiquo and the Second Man of the



Yallassies had some Talks to give me concerning said Boundary but I did not hear them as they did not come to see me, I expect to hear from them soon.

When Omistisiquo, the Second man, Beaver Tooth King, & little dick &c. left the Nation to come to Mobile to confirm peace they had not heard of 4 or 5 of their people who had been killed by the Chactaws of which circumstance I availed myself to keep the wound open as I have already mentioned and which had immediate Effect for Omistisiquo said as did the others that it <sup>[p. 146]</sup> would be to no purpose to make the peace to day & War tomorrow, for they that had lost their Friends in that Action would surely seek Revenge & that for his part he would Return & see how Matters stood. Mr. Cornall came & acquainted me of their proceedings and as they were to wait his return I sent them the Inclosed Talk & some Ammunition & Tobacco with a New Suit to the Second man who sent me an old boat to mend.

During Cornalls stay the Chactaws arrived who were sorely disappointed, and wanted much to have peace, the East & West parties of the Chactaws want much to have peace, but the Six Towns are by no means desirous of it, & want a continuance of the War, as do some of the Upper & Lower Creeks, with Respect to the Spaniards I have not had any Complaints lately, nor are they very desirous seemingly,



of having any connections with our Indians or rather  
our Indians with them, and they are not now so Rigid  
as at first, to our Merchants & others who go to Orleans.

I am sorry to Inform you that about 300<sup>lb</sup> of  
powder in Store is damaged by the Wet Season, as is  
all the powder in Mobile indeed the Magazines are bad  
& the Whole place is falling into Rubbish.

I am

Your most Obedt. Slave

Servant

(signed)      C. Stuart

Endorsed In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 30) / of 5<sup>th</sup> March 1771 / (7)



(47:21)

Whitehall, 4<sup>th</sup> May 1771.

Mr Stuart

Sir,

I have received your Dispatch 47:30, & have laid it before the King.

I hope the Indisposition that prevented your intended Journey to West Florida will not continue, for besides the propriety of the Superintendent visiting from time to time the different parts of his District, I must confess to you that I felt some Disappointment on this Occasion, and the more so as your Deputy's Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> does not convince me that there was no cause for apprehending Danger from the Disaffection of the Indians; on the contrary it is one continued Narrative of Injuries & Oppressions by the King's Subjects carrying on Trade with them, that cannot fail of having the effect to excite the keenest Resentments.

With regard to the War between the Creeks and the Chactaws, I still am of Opinion<sup>[p. 100]</sup> that, though it might have been advisable to have removed any Suspicion which they might have entertained of Our acting as Incendiaries, yet that we interfered further than was necessary; & I cannot but think that the best general



20  
Rule of Policy that we can adopt with regard to the Indians is to avoid interfering in the Quarrels & Disputes between one Nation & another; & to confine our Attention to a just Observance of Our public Engagements with them, and to the endeavouring to redress such Abuses as may be committed in Violation thereof.

[101] The Motions among the Savages that you seem to think indicated a Plan of dangerous Union ought certainly to be attended to; but I have but little Apprehension of the Issue of a Confederacy to be formed by so many different Nations, having each to the other the greatest natural Aversion, & who have created to themselves those Wars & Necessities, the Supply of which almost entirely depends upon their being in Friendship with the King's Subjects.

The Influence which may be made upon the Minds of the lower Breeds by their Communication with the Spaniards is more alarming; & therefore you will direct the Persons through whom you negotiate with that Tribe to omit no Opportunity of informing you of what passes amongst them, and you will not fail to communicate to me for His Majesty's Information whatever Intelligence you may receive.

I am &c. / Hillsborough

[102] Endorsed Dra<sup>t</sup> to Mr. Stuart / Whitehall 11<sup>th</sup> May 1771 / (1771)  
Ent<sup>d</sup> / Dup



[202]  
Charles Town April the 29<sup>th</sup> 1771

My Lord

I most Humbly beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that my detention here has been occasioned by Mr. Sturants being in Expectation of the arrival of some Indian Presents; but as a Vessel is to sail in a few days for Pensacola, your Lordship may be assured that the orders I have taken the liberty to inclose will be punctually executed, with a firm resolution to merit the Honour your Lordship has been pleas'd to confer on me in the Indian Department. . .

I further beg leave to mention to your Lordship, that I have been Honour'd with a letter from His Excellency General Gage telling me he is glad to hear of my appointment as I am well acquainted with the Indians and the business on the Mississippi: His Excellency has order'd me to write to him from time to time, and to be very particular in procuring all the intelligence that may be of Utility; I have made the Gen<sup>l</sup> an offer to take the Town of New Orleans in case of a War which I hope will meet with approbation, and that my zeal for the good of the Service will apologize and plead my excuse for the Trouble I give your Lordship in this



long letter...

I have the Honour to be my Lord with  
great Respect

Your Lordships

most obed<sup>t</sup> & most Humbl: Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Thomas

To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Hillsborough

one of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State &c &c &c -

[P. 6.]

Endorsed Charles Town, S<sup>c</sup> Carolina / 29<sup>th</sup> April 1771. /

Lieut. Thomas. / (Commissary) / R<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> June. / D<sup>19</sup> / Cont<sup>d</sup>



[7-2]

Sir

As your presence will probably be much wanted in your District, I desire you will repair to Pensacola in West-Florida as soon as you can, and as I am upon the point of Embarking for said Province, you will be pleased to remain there untill such time as I shall arrive, when we shall concert the measures to be pursued by you for the good of His Majesty's Service, so wishing you a prosperous Voyage I am with great  
Respect

Sr

your most obed<sup>t</sup> Humble

Servant

(Signed)

John Stuart

Charles Town 28<sup>th</sup> April 1771

To John Thomas Esq<sup>r</sup>

Lieut<sup>t</sup> in the Royal Regiment of Artillery & Deputy  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs —

Endorsed Orders for/ Lieut<sup>t</sup> John Thomas/ from Lieut<sup>t</sup>  
Gen<sup>l</sup> Gage/ In Lieut Thomas's of/ 29<sup>th</sup> April 1771 —

[7-2]



N<sup>o</sup> 34)Pernacola 24<sup>th</sup> September 1774

My Lord

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Lordship's Letters N<sup>o</sup> 20 & 21 which I received after my arrival here

I want words to express the pleasure that I receive by being honoured with His Majesty's gracious approbation of my Conduct in settling the Virginia Boundary Line; and that the Reasons assigned by me for having left long Island to the Indians, and having declined accepting of the Lands they proposed giving on the Ohio by way of Compensation prove Satisfactory to Your Lordship -

I begg Pardon for not having complied with my Promise in my Letter of 30<sup>th</sup> July 1769, of furnishing your Lordship with the boundary Lines marked on an Accurate Map by some good hand; which I hope you will be pleased to believe not to have proceeded from inattention to your Lordship's commands, but from the impossibility of performing it with such a Degree of Accuracy as to Convey a just Idea of our Boundaries, upon any of the printed Maps that I have seen, in all of which the Natural Boundaries specified in the different Treaties, are either erroneously laid down or entirely left out: and there is no possibility of forming a precise Idea of the Extent of the different



essions made by Indians, untill such Natural Bounda-  
ries, are accurately explored and / properly laid down;  
as the Lines particularly behind this Province are deter-  
mined by the Courses and confluences of Brooks and Rivers,  
with which we are not by any means well acquainted; I  
have sent a proper Person to ascertain their Latitudes dis-  
tances and Situations: and I hope to accomplish surveying  
and marking the Indian Boundaries before I leave West  
Florida, which with the Materials that I have collected  
will enable me to make a good Map of this Country:  
and as there will be actual Surveys of the Lines behind  
Virginia North and South Carolinas & Georgia accom-  
plished before my return to Charles Town, I flatter  
myself with the Expectation of having it in my power  
to lay before Your Lordship a Map of my Department:  
which may be depended upon.

I must acknowledge to your Lordship, that I  
was under great uneasiness, lest an Error in my Judge-  
ment on the Propriety of mediating between the Chactaus  
and Creeks should have misled me in laying before  
Your Lordship my Ideas of that Matter: I was actuated  
by the Principles which I have already submitted to  
your Lordship, as well as the Obedience which I owed  
to the strict Orders and Opinion of Government, sig-  
nified to me in one of my Lord Stulburne's Letters  
which I have not now with me: I have the great



6.0.17.  
Satisfaction of assuring your Lordship, that our having  
interfered in their Quarrel has not in the least Degree  
been productive of any bad consequences, but has had the  
good Effect of removing the Jealousy which they enter-  
stained of our having Blown the Coal: there never was  
less appearance of Peace between them than at this time.

Upon my Arrival here I had the Honor of Con-  
fering with Governor Bleslie and the Council, upon the  
State of Indian Affairs so far as they related to this <sup>[667]</sup>  
Province. I applied by Letter to the Governor, request-  
ing to be furnished with such Extracts of publick  
Letters to your Lordship as related to Indian Affairs  
that I might be enabled to determine with the greater  
Precision on Measures which may correspond with  
Your Lordship's Ideas, and His Excellency has been  
pleased to furnish me with the Enclosed Extracts  
of Letters from Lieutenant Governor Durnford; I have  
taken the Liberty of making some Explanatory Ob-  
servations on the Information contained in them which  
I submit to your Lordship

The Creeks who were made acquainted with  
my Intention of coming here, sent me the Talks of  
which I have the Honor to inclose Copies. Their Com-  
plaints of Settlements having been made on their  
Lands beyond the Stipulated Line, by the Treaty of  
Pensacola, and the prospect of their coming down



6 / immediately to mark the Boundary, rendered it my  
Duty to Consult the Governor, to whom I wrote the 30<sup>th</sup> of  
August, requesting his Advice, respecting the propriety of  
asking more Land at this juncture, and how we are to  
account to said Indians for having made Settlements  
so far beyond the Stipulated Boundary; which with the  
Governor's answer I submit to your Lordship.

4 / This Encroachment which up the Alabama River  
Thirty Seven Miles beyond Yema or Yema as it is called  
by the French has given great disgust. Some time before  
my Arrival, the Indians had driven away the Inhabit-  
ants, after having plundered them. These poor people  
had also much Reason to complain, having regularly  
obtained Grants of said Land for which they paid the  
fee of Office to the Lieutenant Governor, Surveyor General  
&c I think it will be very difficult to find a good Excuse  
for this encroachment beyond a Natural Boundary as  
well ascertained as any part of the Province.

I now understand that the Creeks will not be  
here before the 20<sup>th</sup> of next month as they are gone to take  
revenge of the Chactaws, for the loss of some Warriors  
which they lately sustained I shall endeavor to obtain  
[647] some more Land on the River Scambia / where I am  
informed the Soil is good: but it is at this Time a very  
delicate Matter and I am not sure of Success.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> August I wrote to Governor Chester,



requesting his Opinion and Advice, how far the present  
State of Indian Affairs renders it Necessary to call a  
Congress of the Chactaws Chickasaws &c? which with  
the Governors Answer I submit to your Lordship; and as  
I am of Opinion that the promises made to the Chac.  
law Indians, by different Governors, as well as the At-  
tention which the Spaniards appear to pay them at  
this time, together with their Expectations upon my  
Arrival render that Measure so necessary, as not to be  
Avoided without great inconvenience to His Majesty's  
Service. I have sent Mr John Mackintosh into the Chac-  
law and Chickasaw Countries to bring the principal  
chiefs to Mobile with as few of their Followers as possible

Since my Arrival I have made what en-  
quiry I could concerning the bad behavior of the Chac-  
law so much complained of, and am well informed  
that as I suspected these outrages were the Effects of  
the Traffick for Horses &c by the Barter of Rum car-  
ried on by the Inhabitants of the Province, some par-  
ticulars of which I specify in my Observations on  
the Information contained in Lieutenant Governor  
Durnfords Letter. The Remedy of this Evil lies with  
the Legislature, such disorders of the Inhabitants  
as well as the Abuses of the Traders, call for imme-  
diate redress, but they do not fall within my juris-  
diction. The Management of the Trade belongs to



the Provinces: and I am sorry to Observe to your Lordship that I do not see the least probability, of its being put upon such a footing by the different Assemblies as will tend to produce Order and Regularity; but I shall take the Liberty of Submitting my Sentiments upon the Management of the Trade after I shall have been informed more particularly of the true state of it in the different Indian Countries by the Persons I have sent into them, and by conversing with the Indians themselves.—

[675]

I have not heard lately of any Intercourse between the Spaniards and Lower Creeks, but the Number of Spanish fishing Vessels from the Havana, and Coast of Cuba which I am informed frequent the Bays on the Western side of the Peninsula of E. Florida will necessarily create an Intercourse between them, and facilitate the execution of any design the Spaniards may conceive, without a possibility of our preventing it except by driving them off the Coast and rendering it dangerous for them to frequent it. I shall be as attentive as possible to their Motions and give the Minister information agreeable to your Lordship's commands. In the mean time Mr Thomas is at his Station on the Mississippi who will be attentive to what passes there, and from whom I Daily look for Intelligence. I lay



12. before your Lordship's copy of the Instructions I gave  
him at setting out

I have the Honor of being with the greatest  
Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient & most humble

Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough.

Endorsed Persecuta 24<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1771. / Mr. Stuart. / (17<sup>th</sup> 34) /

R 23<sup>d</sup> December. / D 29 / (12 Inclosures) / End.



Copy

Pennacola 1<sup>st</sup> August 1774

[57]

Sir

I have the Honor of inclosing for your Excellency's Inspection Extracts of Letters to me from the Earl of Hillsborough, in consequence of which I thought it my Duty to come to this province, but as His Lordship in his said Instructions alludes to Information contained in Letters from hence on the Subject of Indian Affairs, of which I am not furnished with Copies, I am to request that your Excellency will be pleased to favor me with such extracts of said Letters as relate to the Business I am charged with, that I may be enabled to determine with more precision on Measures which may correspond with His Lordship's Ideas, formed on the Informations which he Received from hence.

I have likewise inclosed an Extract of His Excellency General Gage's last Letter. I shall do myself the Honor to wait of, & Confer with you upon this Business, whenever your Excellency shall be pleased to Appoint the time.

I am with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's oc? oc?

(signed) John Stuart

His Excellency Peter Chester Esq<sup>r</sup>



[p. 60.]

Endorsed copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq: to /  
His Excellt. Governor Hunter / 1 August 1771 / N<sup>o</sup> 2 / In Mr  
Stuarts (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771.



At a Council held in the Council Chamber at  
Pensacola the 3 August 1771. —

Present

His Excellency Governor Chester

His Honor Elias Durnford Esq. Lieut Governor

The Honorable	{	William Oglethorpe	Chief Justice
		James Bruce	} Esquires
		Jacob Blackwell —	
		Charles Stuart —	
		James Jones. —	
		George Faircock —	
		Ph. Livingston —	

Lieutenant Governor Durnford agreeable to the  
Request of His Excellency contained in yesterdays Minutes  
laid before the Council several Abstracts of Letters wrote  
by him to the Earl of Hillsborough, relating to Indian  
Affairs, which are as follows to wit. —

“(N<sup>o</sup> 6)

Extract

“18 February 1770. —

“With respect to a Congress with the Chactaw  
Nation, altho’ it is not necessary to hold one for fixing  
any Boundaries except on the Mississippi, yet the Super-  
intendant is misinformed in some Measure respecting  
the Indians on that River: The Chactaws who lay Claim  
to the Lands, thereabouts in our province think themselves  
neglected by us in not being granted a Congress for  
want of which, with some difficulty they have been



kept in Temper: The small Tribes who are very few  
in Number are pleased to see our Settlers amongst them  
& are somewhat civilized; but the Chactaws expect a  
[602] Congress / as a Right having been long promised one,  
and was such a Thing to take Place, I think it would  
be proper to give those Indians some Countenance & presents. -

As I have not as yet seen the Treaty mentioned  
to have been sent to Lieut. Governor Browne in a Letter  
dated the 7<sup>th</sup> February 1769. I cannot therefore speak par-  
ticularly about it: but if Land is not Ceded by the Lower  
Creek Indians to us to extend in depth along the Banks  
& Branches of the Rivers three or four Miles for the dis-  
tance of 80 or 100 Miles inland from the Sea Shore a  
Congress should be held to obtain it

These Lands are valuable to the Planters & of  
no use to them. - I will take every Step in my power  
to Reduce the Expence of the Indian department, there-  
by to assist in defraying the Expence of this Essen-  
tial Service, after which for one year little Money will  
be necessary. I will as soon as I with propriety can  
mark out the Boundaries with the Chactaws on the  
Rivers Mobile & Tombekby, but I wish to let that  
of the Mississippi Rest, If I find they lay claim  
to the Lands there; with Respect to the Creeks as I  
think a larger Boundary ought to be obtained it will  
be a needless Expence. -



T

I will at the Meeting of the Assembly get every matter fixed for the present in the most proper manner respecting Indian Affairs, any Attention which may afterwards appear necessary may be Corrected ~ I am convinced that the Superintendants present plan is a good one which is generally allowed.

It hath ever been my opinion that the withdrawing of Commissarys was a Loss to the Nations. I am perfectly sensible of it, and believe / my observa-<sup>[p. 60]</sup> tions left with your Lordship will Evince you that it was my former Idea.

Abstract from (N<sup>o</sup> 12) of June 1770.

My Lord

Since I last did myself the Honor of writing to your Lordship on Indian Affairs, I have been visited by Pai Mattahaw the Chief of the Chickasaw Tribe, our Talks were of the most Friendly nature and he declared his desire to continue in perfect Amity with the English, he urged Strongly the necessity of maintaining a Commissary in His Nation and pointed out many Advantages which would arise to our Trade from it he also wished for a Congress, and I endeavored all I possibly could to satisfy him for the present on that Head, by declaring that I waited for the great Mingo's orders, without which nothing could



be done assuring him likewise that he should be made acquainted with the purport of his Talk.

The Choctaws & Creek Indians are now on the point of making peace, I have had two or three Peace Talks sent from thence for that purpose, and I lately met at Mobile two Medal Chiefs of the former who came to apply for our Mediation, and likewise to Entreat us to forget the Late affair at the Natchez where they were rather worsted, but as the Aggressors it was necessary to make them sensible of their having acted Wrong. They also came to ask pardon for an Indian who had killed a White, rather from a mistake than Intention as appeared by delivering <sup>[him]</sup> himself up to the Commissary then residing at Yon. beckly who was fearfull of detaining him Prisoner on Account, that the Party ordered at that Time to take possession of the Post were on their Road thither. It appeared that the Indian at the Time he was unfortunately killed the White person on the Road waylaying his Enemy, in Ambush, and in the Night time fired upon him supposing him to be a Creek. This is the Story they tell & doth not seem to be altogether improbable as the Indian fellow immediately Submitted himself to the Commissarys Power, but for the Reasons above mentioned he did not detain him. I therefore concluded from the fair promises they made



& the Submission they seemed to show, that I could not do less than promise his pardon which they seemed very thankfull for. Two or Three parties of the Creek Indians are here enquiring for Presents and a Congress, which they look on as their due. The principal one is named Emistiriquo a Chief in the Upper Creek Nation and a true friend to the English:—

Abstract (N<sup>o</sup> 17)

8 July 1770.

My Lord

I wrote to your Lordship sometime ago respecting the peace which was about to take place betwixt the Chactaw & Creek Indians, it was apparently concluded but it doth not appear to be with consent of the Lower Creek Towns, a party of whom to the number of 20 are actually gone out to War against the Chactaws, which it is supposed will rekindle the flame, and there are several of the Lower Creeks who seem to entertain the same Hostile Intentions. I am firmly of Opinion that if they are not at Variance amongst themselves we shall find them not only troublesome <sup>[p 603]</sup> but very Mischievous. There seems to be a strong desire in some of the Northern Indians to brighten the chain of Friendship with our Neighbours they are to have a Meeting very shortly when I hope we shall gain knowledge of their Intentions. they give out that the Talks of the Northern Indians are very friendly, and



that they are to take the white people by the Hand & live all together as friends, but from the temper they have lately shewn there is great Reason to doubt the contrary, for by the Accounts from some of the Towns a Report was brought from Augusta by an Indian that a large Party of them were cutt off by the white people, but it proved to be only one Indian killed by a Cherokee, this Report had like to have turned out very fatal as the Traders were very near being Destroyed, it is within two days only the Truth hath been learnt, besides which they already begin to Committ Robberys at our plantations & give us daily Instances of their Insolence. I have heard it mentioned that the Spaniards from the Havannah had been Campsering with the Lower Creeks: I now believe it is so, and as soon as I can gain a more certain account of this Matter shall write to the Governor of the Havanna concerning it. General O'Reilly whilst he remained at Orleans gave to a Tribe of Indians living on the East side of the Mississippi above point Coupes Spanish Colours which they keep flying in the Middle of their Village.

Abstract N<sup>o</sup> 18/ 9<sup>th</sup> July 1771.

My Lord

The Members of His Majesty's Council for this Province having Requested me to Lay before your Lordship, their Representation of the state of the Colony.



and praying your Lordships Interposition in their Behalf with His Majesty; I have transmitted it to your Lordships by this Opportunity, and Hope it will meet with a favourable Reception. —

Abstract (N<sup>o</sup> 22)

14 July 1771. —

My Lord

By a Gentleman just arrived from Mobile I am sorry to inform your Lordship that a party of the Chactaws had Entered on the plantation belonging to Mr. Ruggald Campbell on that River and wantonly destroyed six Head of Cattle besides a large Quantity of other Stock also that another party of the same Nation within a few days past had Robbed a Trader within Twenty Miles of the Town of Mobile, and by the same Opportunity I learn also that a Number of the Creeks supposed to be a party, who it was said were going out to war against the Chactaws, & for some days had Stationed themselves at the Point of Mobile Bay, had forced the Inhabitants of Three plantations on the West Side of that Bay situated near the Pass of Dauphin Island to abandon them, by Entirely destroying all the Cattle & Stock they possessed, leaving them in a most distressed Situation fully determined to do Mis-chiefs wherever they went, and in all probability will not hesitate to Commit crimes of a more ruinous nature. I momentarily expect more Circumstantial Accounts



of these daring proceedings. / —

Upon which the Board Advise That the Honorable John Stuart Esquire should be furnished with copies of said Abstracts agreeable to His Request in the Minutes of Yesterday: & that the Clerk of the Council do deliver him the said copies.

A true Copy Examined by  
(signed) Alex<sup>r</sup>. Macculagh

D 66

E 67

/ Explanatory Observations on Lieutenant Governor  
Dunfords Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough relat-  
ing to Indian Affairs, by Mr Stuart the Superintendant  
Remark 1<sup>st</sup> on Extract No 6) 18<sup>th</sup> February 1770.

My Lord.

I had my Information from the Chactaws themselves, and from my Deputies sent to the Banks of the Mississippi, inhabited by various small Tribes, entirely distinct from & not connected with the Chactaw Nation, in actual possession of the Lands which has been deemed their property time immemorial. The Chactaws in settling their boundary Line with us declared the Lands on the Mississippi to belong to the small Nations then Living upon them: and ceded to His Majesty "Lands to the Westward of the Pascagaula" as far as they had any claim or Right to cede them" (vide Treaty) which Indicates their Consciousness of



having no just claim to the Lands on the Mississippi, and what Right they had, they by said Treaty yielded to His Majesty. Treating for said Lands cannot therefore be the Object of a Congress with the Chactaws, who pretend no Right to them; and it would be absurd in us to set up a claim for them, so long after said Lands have been Granted to Individuals by this Government which the Lieutenant Governor as Surveyor General must be sensible of.

With Regard to the further Cession of Lands proposed to be obtained from the Creeks, I beg leave to observe that the Lieutenant Governor will find such a Negotiation very difficult to Accomplish; for altho he is pleased to say that the Lands between this and the Creek Nation are of no use to the Indians, I must ask his pardon and assure your Lordships, that they consider them as their most valuable hunting Grounds; Altho at present they do not so much frequent them on account of the Chactaw War. The Creek Towns are situated about 100 miles to the North of this Bay, and they will not be pleased to see our settlements within Fifty miles of them. I consider it as my indispensable duty to get the Creek as well as Chactaw Boundary Lines marked before I leave this Province, being a Matter which I conceive to be entirely in my Department and agreeable to the Orders which I received from your Lordships, more especially / as the



Line not having been marked is assigned as the Reason  
of the mistake made by this Government in granting so  
much Land beyond the Established Boundary  
remark 2<sup>d</sup> Extract from Letter (no 12) 8<sup>th</sup> June 1770

I beg leave to observe that it appears by this  
Letter that the Lieutenant Gov<sup>r</sup> was strongly solicited  
by both Creeks & Chactaws to accommodate the Difference  
between them. The Riot at the Natchez was owing to the  
great quantities of Rum sold by M<sup>r</sup> Bradley, where a  
party of the Chactaws had parted with all their Leather  
& Deer skins for Rum they saw themselves destitute of every  
necessary & the means of being provided with them: when  
Intoxicated the thoughts of their Situation made them  
desperate, they plundered M<sup>r</sup> Bradley's Store, and car-  
ried off a considerable quantity of Goods; M<sup>r</sup> Bradley  
prevailed upon the Inhabitants in the Neighborhood  
to join in pursuing the Indians in order to recover  
his Effects, which they accordingly did, and overtook  
them; the Indians fired their guns to intimidate their  
pursuers but without Effect, a Skirmish ensued, an In-  
dian fellow had his Arms Broken, and the rest, hav-  
ing had no serious Intention of committing Hostilities  
abandoned their Booty and went off.

remark 3<sup>d</sup> Extract of Letter (no 18) 9<sup>th</sup> July 1771

No copy of the Representation mentioned in this  
Letter is entered in the Minutes of Council



Remark 4<sup>th</sup> Extract no 22) 14<sup>th</sup> July 1771

The Affair which happened at Mr Campbells Plantation was as follows. A Virginian named Lum was employed by a Gentleman in this Town to purchase some horses for him, of the Chactaw Indians with Rum. Mr Lum proceeded with a considerable quantity to the plantation of Mr Campbells on Mobile River and having left his Rum with Mr Campbells Overseer, proceeded to a Village in the Chactaw Nation, and prevailed upon a large party of Indians to accompany him down to help him up with a large supply of goods, which he pretended to have at Mr Campbells and could not carry to the Nation for want of horses. The Indians did not hesitate but went with him, but were surprised to find no goods as they expected, Mr Lum assured them that his goods were in a Boat upon the River, gave them <sup>[alleg]</sup> plenty of Drink and began to Barter Rum for their Horses Skins &c: till he had gotten as many as he wanted, and then left them. The Indians found themselves cheated, and were much enraged, their Chief went to Mobile and complained to my Deputy who gave him some presents to pacify him, his enraged associates broke open Mr Campbells house & made reprisal upon the remaining Rum, which was all the Mischief they did, the Story is well



known to Lieutenant Governor Durnford who can  
give a very particular account of the whole transaction

I am

my Lord

Your Lordship's most obed  
and most humble servant

John Stuart

[p 695]

Endorsed Extracts from Governor / Durnfords Letter  
to the / Earl of Hillsborough respecting Indian Affairs /  
N<sup>o</sup> 3 / In Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1741.



[249]

Oakehoy May 1. 1771~

## Emistisiquo Speaks

This is a Talk from the Headmen & Warriors of the Upper Creech Nation, to their Friend and Brother Capt Stuart, to let him know that they have not forgot the good Talks he has given them at different times; & that they are desirous to keep the Path that Leads from the Sun-rising white & Clean, notwithstanding they have a good many mad Young People among them. They very well Remember that in their former Talks, with their old Friends the White People, it was mutually agreed that no small Preach between them, should Spoil the Old white Path, which Comes from Charles Town to the Bowelās from thence to the Yuckabatchies from thence to the Abekas & from thence to the Chickesaws, which Path was always to be free for Both Parties to pass & Repass upon.

They suppose that you & the Governor of Charlestown remember the Talk that came from the great Thing over the Great Water to the different Nations of Indians we dont forget that we approved of it very much, & consented to every thing that the Cussitaw Thing agreed to be being our Elder Brother. He then told our Friends & Brothers on their applying to us for Lands, that our Land was like the flesh on our Bones, and altho' we could only Rot on a Small



Spot of it yet we ought to take care & not give away too much. That the old Treaty fixed the Boundaries at Savannah River, but now he had removed the Line so far from Augusta, as the firing of a Small gun might be heard from thence, that immediately the white people made a large Step from that Line which we did overlook notwithstanding it was disagreeable to us. It was also agreed upon at that time, that if any Murder was committed on either side, man for man should be given up. This Talk we have not forgot especially as we have lately received Three Messages on that Head. We are sorry to find that it is as the white people say & that by our repeated delays it appears that some amongst us want to prolong the days of the Murderers.

[copy] We are also informed, that an Indian has lately been killed on Savannah River, we were not there to see it but the Man who went to Augusta with Mr. Grierson, told us so & that he saw the Murdered Indian, We wonder much that no person sent us an Account of it as the Indian brought Letters up to Mr. Thomas Grierson. This Man was of the Tyger family so we are told which is the great Thing. he also took up arms to assist his Friends and Relations; but as we are sensible he is the first Man you have killed, all his Relations now send to assure you, that they look upon it as taking Satisfaction, and as The Governor of Georgia



may be disposed to punish the Murderers, we desire that this Talk may prevent it.

It was also agreed by Mr. Stuart at that Talk that a Gun & Three Blankets should be paid to any Indian that should take up any Runaway Negroes that should be found beyond the Line

At a Talk given out at the Congress at Augusta we very well Remember & Hope you do not forget, that we told you that the white Path which came into our Nation was for the use of the Packhorses, bringing goods into our Towns, and the Cumtaw King told you, that if from that Time, they should find any person Trading in the Woods either with or without Packhorses, they would look upon them as French or Spaniards & Seize everything they might have, to this the four Governors & Superintendant agreed, and promised Moreover that if any persons were found so offending they should be severely punished. Mr. Charles Stuart also told us that he now you would not ask any more Land of us, and that he was Appointed by the great King to adjust all disputes between us.

We are informed by the Cherokees, that the white people have sent battle to the Head of the Coosa River. We Hope they have not If they have we suppose Mr. Stuart has not acquainted them with his promise to us, or they would not do so.



We told the Governor of Georgia, that when the Boundary of the Province of Georgia was fixed, there was an Indian of the Tigger Family, and a Man of Sense Left within the Line, on purpose to forward any Talks to us, that the Governor might want to send, but the white people wanted to drive him away, yet we insisted on his continuing there; but have never received any Talk by him. The Governor also told us that if any Indian should travel in your Land he should be supplied by the White people with provisions At the same time it was agreed that no battle should be drove thro the Nation but that the Path should always be kept green.

At the Congress at Pensacola we gave the white People a Little Land & the Line would have been Run before this Time if Reasons you are well acquainted with had not prevented us. However the days are not all gone; we are sorry to hear that some white people are settled two days march over the Line, one of them we are told is a Man of Substance & has Forty Negroes with him. Some Indians thought proper to take some things from them, vizt Two pieces of gold about 6 dollars, some pewter & one Rifle Gun. We Hope by our mentioning these Particulars to convince you that it was not done by way of Robbery, but only to assert our Rights. We do not Blame the



Governors for the bad proceedings of the White people  
as we suppose they know no Better: We Imagine  
the Governors have not lost the Talk that Mr. Charles  
Stuart wrote signifying that the Boundaries then agreed  
upon should be like a Mountain not to be passed, and  
that our giving you the Land would fix our Mutual  
Friendship as firm as a Chain that cannot be Broken  
we have often told you that we are poor & having no  
thing to give away in Return for Friendship but a  
Little Land.

Mr. Grierson informed us that the Cherokees  
have given away a Tract of Land in payment of  
their Debts & that no credit is to be given them by  
the Traders; but as we did not hear this from you  
we wait for further Confirmation.

We have had no late Talks from the North-  
ward Indians, but have received some white Talks  
from the Cherokees who acquaint us, that they expect  
there will be a Talk from that Quarter soon, When  
it arrives you may depend on seeing it, be what it  
will; a Young King of this Nation is gone there & at  
his Return we will perform our promise.

Thus far Emistiquo spoke for Himself & the Rest.

The Old Gun Merchant speaks

That being an old friend both to the white  
& Red people, he called the Headmen of the Nation



together as soon as he heard of the Murder committed  
at Augusta (by a Man who has a Scar over his Eye:  
Lid) for fear of Mirchief ensuing; That a Cloud has  
been long hanging over their Heads but that he Hopes  
it is now dispersed, & that the Sky will always Continue  
clear. That he is glad the White people have taken  
their Own Satisfaction & hopes the Governor & Merchants  
will take care that they be supplied with Plenty of  
goods especially Ammunition & guns, as their Mad  
young men will thereby be convinced of the White  
people's Intentions to Hold fast the Chain of Friend-  
ship & be more Inclined to Listen to my Friendly  
Talks & Advice.

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from the / Headmen & War-  
riors of the / Upper Creeks / 1<sup>st</sup> May 1771 - / N<sup>o</sup> 4 / In  
Mr Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771.



Page 27

A Talk from the Headmen & Warriors of the  
Upper Creek Nation to John Stuart Esq: Super-  
intendent &c: Gallassies 15 July 1771

Emutisiquo Speaks.

Friend & Brother, Listen to my Talk, I heard  
a Little Talk. You told me the last time I saw you  
if I heard any Talks to acquaint you with them, &  
that you would do the same, to me, tho you have  
not informed me concerning the Cession of Land by  
the Cherokeees. You remember the great Congress  
at Augusta where the Cherokeees, Chickasaws, Chac-  
taws, &hattawbaus were present you said you'd  
never forget what conclusion we came to about  
the Line, as for my Part I have not nor never will,  
after the Land at Augusta was given up the Line  
was not Run for Three Years, in running the Line  
there was a great dispute, but it was made up,  
some Time ago you called a Meeting at Augusta  
at which the Second Man, attended: & you told him  
that the Great King over the Great Water was glad  
to hear we had given up so much Land to our  
White Brothers, you then told us, that it was the  
last Land ever you would ask of us, & if any Red  
men Should offer to give up any of our Lands you  
would not hearken, to it. I have Heard a Little



of the Cherokee Yalke but they are only like a puff of Wind, when I see you we will talk of it, there is a great deal of Disturbance about this Land but I will go there myself & show the White People the Line when the Trees are already marked I think no white Man will go over it I am not the only Man will go, the Kings & Headmen of all the Towns will go, This my Friend is with an Intention to Confirm the Line that we may not be always Troubled about it after we have settled the Line towards Mobile & Pensacola I Hope my White Brothers will all go to their own Land, if they do not I will think they are mad & will not hear their Beloved Peoples Yalke, There is a path from Pensacola to Tenaa which I told you, the Governor & Charles Stuart should be the Line it should be like a Stone-wall never to be Broke, when we gave up that Land you told us, that we were Chained together in Friendship never to be Broke, for my part I still Hold the Chain fast & Hope you do the same & we Hold our Brothers the White people fast as a Vine Holds a Tree, the Longer the faster it Holds.

I sent down a Yalke before to have four Hogs-heads of Rum for the people who shall go to mark the Line, but now I expect you'll Add Two more which will make Six I have nothing more to say till I take you by the Hand when we will



have a Long Talk.

signed on Behalf of the Headmen &  
Warriors of the Upper Creeks

By Emistiquo

Endorsed A Talk from the Headmen & Warriors of  
the Upper Creek Nation to John Stuart Esq: 15 July 1774/  
No 5 / In Mr Stuart's (No 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1774. [692]



[1449]

Copy

Pensacola 30<sup>th</sup> August 1771

Sir

As I have advice that the Creek Indians may be soon expected here, to mark the Boundary Line dividing the Lands Ceded to His Majesty in this Province, from those reserved by them for Hunting Grounds. It becomes my Duty to request of your Excellency, your Opinion & advice, with respect to the Business relative to this Province, to be transacted with them, which I apprehend is to be considered, under the following Heads. —

1<sup>st</sup> Whether a further Extent of Territory on this Side of Mobile Bay as well as upon the Alabama & Scambia Rivers be really necessary in the present State of Population of this Province. —

2<sup>nd</sup> Whether upon Considering the Temper of Indians in General respecting Lands as well as the present State of this Province it will be advisable to Renew our Application for Land at this Time. —

3<sup>rd</sup> Upon what Principles are we to Account to the Creeks for having made Settlements so far beyond the stipulated Boundary upon the Alabama River. —

That your Excellency may be enabled to Consider these Questions in a proper Point of view, I think it necessary to acquaint you with the Temper of the Indians with respect to their Lands.

The Extensive Cession obtained by Sir William



Johnson from the Six Nations, not only contained the  
Hunting Grounds of many Western Tribes but also of the  
Cherokee Indians who took Umbrage at seeing Settlements  
<sup>made</sup> on their Lands / without their Consent, but as the  
Six Nations declared their Intention of supporting their  
grant - The Western Tribes formed themselves into a  
General Confederacy to strengthen which they are sollicit-  
ing the Southern Tribes to join them & Deputies are  
Continually going into the Cherokee, Chickasaw & Creek  
Nations for that purpose, and altho great pains have  
been taken to Remove the Complaints, & Jealousy of the  
Cherokees by fixing their Boundary with their Appro-  
bation in November last, yet the Machinations of the  
Western Tribes have kept up a Spirit of discontent in  
them & my Deputy Mr. Cameron found the greatest  
difficulty to persuade them to stand to their solemn  
Agreement to attend him in marking the Line agreed  
to by all the Chiefs.

The Traders in the Cherokee Nation having  
suffered the Indians to incur Large Debts have thought  
of Obtaining payment by taking Land. Those Indians  
uneasy under the Load of debt agreed to give up a Con-  
siderable Tract on the Western Side of Savannah River,  
and I have late Intelligence that they have Actually Run  
& marked it; this has been transacted without my know-  
ledge & Concurrence, is Irregular & Contrary to the King's



Proclamation & will of course be disapproved by Govern-  
ment. The Lands so Ceded by the Cherokee is claimed  
by the Creeks, and I have always understood it to Belong  
to them. It gives them much uneasiness, and altho the  
Transaction was unknown to me, and without my  
Approval & Consent, yet it serves to increase the General  
discontent, as the Ignorant Indians, cannot distinguish  
this Irregular Act of the Traders, from a Measure of  
Government. In acting for any particular Province we  
must not lose sight of the General good which is <sup>still</sup> to be principally attended to. At this very time there  
is a great & general Meeting at Sciota, where the En-  
croachments on Indian's Lands is the Object of their  
Deliberations, it is a very general & Interesting Concern  
to all Indians, & however they may Quarrel about other  
Matters, they will unite & make this a common Cause,  
for which Reason I submitted it as my Opinion to  
Lord Hillsborough before I left Charleston, that the  
present is an Improper & unfavourable Conjunction  
for renewing our Applications for Lands but if I am  
wrong, I am open to Conviction and shall pay the  
greatest Attention to any Reasons, your Excellency shall  
be pleased to offer upon the Subject.

I have the Honor of being / Sir

Your Excellency / &c - &c - &c -

(signed) John Stuart

His Excell<sup>y</sup>. Peter Chester Esq.



[43]<sup>e</sup> Endorsed copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> /  
to / His Excell<sup>ty</sup> Peter Buxton / 30 August 1771 / N<sup>o</sup> 6 /  
In 1771 Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771.



[p. 702]

Pensacola 10<sup>th</sup> September 1791.

Sir

I had the Honor of receiving your several Letters of the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of last month, and in Answer thereto, Am to acquaint you that as it required a perfect knowledge of this Country and of the temper and Disposition of Indians in order to furnish you with the Information you desire: And as the Subject Matter contained in your Letter is of great Importance to the Interests of the Province. I thought proper immediately to refer them for the opinion of the Members of His Majesty's Council, many of whom have been long Resident here, and therefore the Better enabled to Assist me with their Sentiments, and I yesterday received their Report and Opinions upon the Same, a copy of which is here inclosed. This Report in a great Measure Coincides with my Sentiments, but I must begg Leave to make a few Observations thereupon: With regard to the Answer of the first Question, mentioned in the report I think that if the Lands which were formerly in possession of the French, and Ceded to us by the Treaty of Paris, can for this Reason be Considered as our property, the Creeks have never as yet granted us any Lands either on the Bay of Mobile or Alabama River, for they in that case instead of granting have only Confirmed to us the quiet Possession



of Lands they had formerly Ceded to the French, and therefore we may with more propriety ask them for an Extension of Boundary, and altho I should be glad to procure an Extension on the Alabama River, yet I think it would be more advisable, and more for the Interest of the Province, first to ask them for the Increase of Boundary (mentioned in the Council's Report) on the River Escambia, which has by my direction [74] lately been examined, and I am informed that at some distance up the River, they are very proper for Cultivation. The Creeks come here frequently in great numbers and expect to be supplied, with provisions, and other Presents. The purchase of the former from the dearth & Scarcity, makes it very Expensive to Government: Therefore if we Had Lands that will produce Rice & Corn &c. we should soon be able to purchase them at a much Cheaper Rate than at Present, and by these Lands being so Contiguous to this Town they will if Settled prove of greater Advantage to us than those so distant as the Alabama. The Soil within our present Boundary on the Escambia is so barren, that several Industrious Persons, who had some property were ruined by their Attempts of making Settlements in this Part. should we succeed in this first object without difficulty I would then recommend the Asking for an Extension on the River Alabama, but this must



depend upon the Temper and Disposition, in which we shall find the Indians upon their Arrival. As to the second Question I am in Hopes that a Renewal of our Application for Lands at this Time, will not be Attended with any bad Consequences, or tend to excite resentment in the Creeks, who have hitherto given us nothing but Lands. And that they may be told with propriety that as their Brothers provide them with provisions, whenever they comes down to see them, it is but reasonable they should furnish us with some proper Lands to grow them upon; as they have done to all the Provinces, and not to put us to the necessity of Bringing them here by sea from other Parts.-

The best reason in my opinion that we can assign to the Third Question, and account to the Creeks for having made Settlements so far beyond the stipulated Boundary upon the Alabama River, is that it was owing to a mistake in the persons who run them out, and not done with the approbation and Consent of Government. and that upon my receiving the first Intelligence of their parties, warning off <sup>[and]</sup> the Settlers, who had encroached, I directed them to withdraw, who have not since returned to take Possession of them, and sent up a Talk into their Nation, assuring them that I would never allow of any such Encroachments.- That they proceeded from Ignorance in the



Settlers, and for the future to avoid disputes, desired they would send down some of their Chiefs to assist us in marking the Line. —

The Treaty with the Creeks in 1765 which contains the Boundary Line is upon Record in the Secretarys Office, how so many Tracts came to be Surveyed and Run out beyond it, or from what cause this neglect proceeded, I will not take upon me to say, as these Surveys were all made and the Grants Passed before my Arrival in the Province but as all the Warrants of Survey direct the Surveyor General to observe the Kings Instructions in Laying out Tracts which forbid any Encroachments on Lands reserved to the Indians I must rather impute this proceeding to Ignorance than any willfull breach of His Majestys Instructions. —

I agree with the Council in their answer to the first Question contained in your Letter of the 31 Augt: and think they have given many Weighty Reasons, why a Congress with the Chactaws should be Held at this Time to these I would add, that as it seems agreed on all Hands that Congresses have been promised them, they will naturally imagine when they hear of your Arrival which they expected, that you have Come for this purpose, and to fulfill our former Engagements. An Indian cannot distinguish whether the persons making these Promises are properly authorized to do it or not.



If they are made them by the white men whom they  
conceive to be vested with Authority, they believe they will  
be performed and if they are deceived, will tell us we are  
liars, and never put confidence in us. I am informed  
that they have already said, they had given us their  
Lands upon a promise of having Congress, and now  
we are in possession of them, we think no more of per-<sup>E-749</sup>  
forming our Agreements, I believe they have been deceived  
by Gentlemen not authorized to make those promises, and  
therefore to remove all jealousy and in order to secure  
their Friendship. I think it advisable to gratify them  
at this time I also think proper to acquaint you, that  
in the Month of June last, when Lieut Governor Durnford  
was upon the Mississippi, he received Letters from the  
Commandants of the Spanish Posts at Fort Gabriel &  
Point Coupée representing the great fears & apprehen-  
sions the Spanish Settlers were under, of an Attack  
from the Indians and complaining that the Savages  
had been excited to it, by some of the English & Shortly  
after I received a Letter from the Governor of Orleans  
on the same Subject; their fears were groundless, as I  
informed the Spanish Governor, but their Apprehen-  
sions were great, and there is probable cause to ima-  
gine, that they began negotiations with the Choctaws  
for Lieutenant Governor Durnford was informed im-  
mediately after, & before he left the Mississippi, both



by the French & Indians that Emissaries were sent by the Governor of New Orleans to the Chickasaws inviting them down. And I have lately seen a Deposition of one Andrew Hearn an Indian Trader, who left the Chickasaw Nation about the 20 of last month, who swears that it was then currently reported that the Spaniards had sent a French man into the Six Towns of the Chickasaws with Invitations to the Chiefs to go down to Orleans: And that Mingoupa, a Chief who formerly lived at Tombekby, and the Skelloro Hing or writing Hing, a medal Chief, with a party were then about setting off for Orleans. All these Circumstances corroborating leave little room to doubt but that the Spaniards are, or have been tampering with them; and I think with General Gage, that we should endeavour to conciliate their Affections so as to depend upon their Support, for had Matters come to Extremities in the Dispute with Spain those Indians with the Chickasaws would have secured to us almost the Whole Trade of the Mississippi, and must have been of the greatest Service in any of our Attacks upon Orleans. This Nation I am told are full Three Thousand men, fit to carry arms, that they are Treacherous in their Dispositions, and many of them still retain a great regard for their Old Neighbours. ~ That their Friendship is not to be Obtained or depended upon otherwise than by presents or compulsion, this latter method we cannot



carry into Execution, and the former appears to me to be a proper Measure for the Reasons before mentioned & lest our Neighbours should take the Advantage of our Neglect, and draw them over to their Interest, the Consequences of which, should their desires be refused them, whilst you are upon the Spot, may prove fatal to this Province.

With regard to the Question "whether or not" Indian Affairs with respect to the Chactaws are at present better Settled, than when Governor Durnford reported upon them to His Majesty's Secretary of State I think that it is impossible for me to give a direct Answer, as I cannot know what Disturbances were among the Indians or what Transactions happened that might Alarm Mr. Durnford at the Time he reported upon these Indian Affairs to the Earl of Hillsborough; but since I have been in the Province I have never seen or heard of any sufficient Cause that could induce me in the least to apprehend that the Chactaws had any real Hostile Intentions against us. The young men will often get drunk when they can get Liquor, and have then been guilty of irregular Behaviour. But I have never heard that these irregularities have been approved of by the Leading and Headmen of the Nations.

I think that the People & Traders who supply them with Rum, are more to blame, than the Ignorant Savages, and in order to Restrain the Traders & others



from furnishing them with such Quantities of Rum as they do, in the Nations, of which the Chiefs Complain so often; I think it advisable that Application should be made to the Earl of Hillsborough, for Commissioners to be appointed in the Creek Chactaw & Chickesaw Nations, that they may keep those Licentious unruly Traders under some Restrictions, for I am of Opinion that most of the Disputes & misunderstandings between the White People and the Savages are owing to the Irregularities of the Traders, which proceeds from there not being any Person in the Nations who have a power to regulate, and adjust the differences that too frequently arise between them, and the Savages, owing in a great measure to their imposing and Cheating the poor Ignorant Indians, which might easily be prevented if Commissioners were appointed among them. -

To the Last Question in your Letter of 31<sup>st</sup> August I think that the Chactaws should not be treated with for any Lands upon the Mississippi at present, as they have never made any Claims to those we have surveyed in that Part. The Small Tribes who were in possession of them when Louisiana was ceded by the Crown of France to His Majesty should be paid for them when they demand it. -



I have the Honor to be with great Regards.

Sir

Your most Obedient & Able

Servant

(signed) P<sup>r</sup> Chester.

The Honorable John Stuart Esq.

Endorsed copy of a Letter from His/ Excellency <sup>[p. 10]</sup>  
 Peter Chester Esq. / to / John Stuart Esq. / 10 September  
 1771 / N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 9 / In Mr Stuart's (V<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1771.



copy

Pensacola 31 August. 1771.

[27.]

Sir

I have the Honor to lay before your Excellency Extracts of Letters from the Earl of Hillsborough to General Gage & to me, by which it appears to be His Lordships wishes, that a Congress with the Chactaws &c. could be avoided consistently with the good of His Majesty's Service. -

I now request your Excellencys Opinion & advise how far the present State of Indian Affairs renders such Congress necessary for the Safety of this Province & whether or not Indian Affairs relating to the Chactaws are at present better settled, than when Lieutenant Governor Durnford Reported upon them to His Majestys Secretary of State.

I likewise begg to be informed by your Excellency if you are of opinion, that the Chactaws ought to be treated with for Lands on the Mississippi or if you think it necessary to obtain Titles to said Lands from the Small Tribes who were in Possession of them when they were Ceded by the Crown of France to His Majesty. -

I am with great Respect, Sir

Your Excellencys / G<sup>d</sup> &c. &c.

(signed) John Stuart

His Excellency / Peter Chester Esq.



End

Endorsed copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq: / to /  
His Excell<sup>t</sup>. Governor / Chester. 31 August / 1771. / N<sup>o</sup> 8 /  
In Mr. Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) 24<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1771.



[P. 15]

Mobile 8 September 1771.

Sir

I send you an Express with a piece of Intelligence I have just received from the Chactaw Nation, that the Spaniards at New Orleans have sent for fourteen of the principal Chiefs and several other Headmen & Warriors, they are soon to set out for that place, if they are not already gone as I am informed they are.

I received this information from the Chickasaws who are come here with some Traders, who also confirm it I also heard it from some Chactaws, There are three Towns they have taken no Notice of, which are the Ebitapoukoulas, the Abekas and Chatalayas, the others all Agree to go.

About two months ago some of them were at Orleans, who it is said brought this Invitation into the Nation.

I am of opinion that the Spaniards have heard that the Chactaws are to have a Congress, that they sent for them merely to be before Hand with us, and draw them lest they should want them to their Interest.

The two Chickasaws told me that the Chief of the Party who took the Six Slaves from the Settler at Illinois was expected down here soon, and that he intended going to Pensacola, Perhaps he will come sooner than expected. As I learn you are not to come



here so soon as you expected, send me your Orders, how  
I shall Act, should they come during your Absence, and  
let me know if I am to give any thing to the two who  
came with the Traders. They tell me that Paya Mingo  
Cleuxy waits the return of M<sup>r</sup> McIntosh before he sets  
out for this Place. This man is also called Paya Mingo,  
the name of his Village Achouhouma or Red Grass. M<sup>r</sup>  
McIntosh can tell you who he is. I conclude Sir

your most Able Servant  
(signed) Pere' Roi

[P. 27]

/P. 27. With respect to the battle the Chickisaws have  
killed in their land of which complaint was made you,  
it is very true that they killed two, but it was because  
they had destroyed a whole field of corn, this these two  
Chickisaws assure me was the case

I have agreed with the Dealer for 5 dollars and  
provisions for his Trouble.

a true Copy from the Original in French

[P. 28]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Pere' Roi Indian In-  
terpreter / at Mobile, to The Honorable / John Stuart Esq:  
8 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771 / N<sup>o</sup> 10 / In M<sup>r</sup> Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771.



Instructions to John W. Entash Esq.

[P. 19]

Pensacola 4 Sept: 1771

Sir

As soon as possible after the Receipt of this you will set out for the Chactaw Nation and upon your Arrival there endeavour to provide yourself with a good Interpreter for the Occasion.

You will Summon all the Chiefs of the Nation to meet you at any Town you may Judge most Convenient

At the Meeting you will acquaint them of my arrival in this Part of my District, & my Intention of being at Mobile in October & November where I shall be glad to take the Principal Chiefs by the Hands, but in doing this you must use every possible means to prevent their bringing a Large Body of their followers, acquainting them that my Stay is to be extremely short, & that I wish to see the Boundary Line Marked, and to Talk with them about other Matters which Concern them & us in a friendly Manner. —

You will appoint a Day for setting out with them, so as to meet me at Mobile about the 10<sup>th</sup> of November you will proceed from the Chactaws to the Chickasaws, and in the same manner Invite some of the Chiefs to Come & see me but with as few followers as possible, & proceed with them & the Chactaws to Mobile to be there about the Time abovementioned. In going



thro' the Nations you will get the most particular Intelligence of the Temper of the Indians with respect to us, as well as the other Tribes, The Numbers & Names of their Towns as well as the Number of Fighting Men in each, who are the Principal Chiefs & who are best affected to us, who are worthiest to be appointed to Vacant Medals, The State of the Trade & the Behavior of the Traders, all which you will reduce to writing.

It will much assist me in forming an Idea of the Geography of the Country if you will insert in your Journal the Indian Names of all the Rivers Rivulets & Branches which you Cross their Width & depth, what Sort of Banks, where they discharge themselves, their distances & courses also any remarkable Hills Morasses or Lakes with their Names. I also wish you to take the Course of the Road.

On your Arrival in the Respective Nations you will give me the Earliest Notice of your Transactions, that I may know what number of Indians to provide for & the precise Time, when you may be Expected. I wish you a prosperous Journey & am, Sir

Your most Oble Servt  
(signed) John Stuart

John M<sup>r</sup> Intosh Esq<sup>r</sup>

[p. 21] Endorsed Copy of Instructions to John M<sup>r</sup> Intosh Esq<sup>r</sup> /  
4 September 1774 / N<sup>o</sup> 11 / In M<sup>r</sup> Stuart's (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1774.



Instructions to John Thomas Esq.

Pensacola 17 August 1774

Sir

As you have the opportunity of Mr. Bayam Sloop for New Orleans, I am to desire you will proceed thither in tow, with the proportion of presents which I have purchased for the Annual Expence of your District.

Upon your Arrival at New Orleans you will wait of the Governor & after delivering Governor Chastell's Letters with one from me, you will ask his permission to Land the presents &c. that they may be put on board the Batteau which Mr. Forestal will provide for you in eight days after your Arrival there, upon your acquainting me that you are furnished with a Batteau properly equipped for carrying the Presents &c with 12 Rowers, a Pilot, & the necessary Provisions for them & I have engaged to pay Mr. Monsanto 200 Dollars for the use of said Batteau. one Month; immediately after you shall have been furnished with said Batteau, you are to proceed up the Mississippi as far as Natchez, on your Voyage you are to be particularly attentive to the Situation of the Small Tribes, that you may be enabled to Report to me fully of their numbers disposition & places of abode the State of the Trade with them, whence they are supplied & at what prices the Number &



Names of the Traders residing among them whether or not Licensed & by whom, after you shall have made the necessary Remarks at Natchez you will return in the same Balteau to Iberville & Manchac in the neighbourhood of which Place, I think it will be for His Majesty's Service, that you do reside you will be pleased to mark what Rivers fall into the Mississippi & the Number & Situation of the Inhabitants on our Side.

[2722]

Your Business in your district must be to cultivate a good Understanding with the Nations of Indians within it, and to Conciliate them to His Majesty's Government, to take Care that Justice is done them by the Traders, or Inhabitants under the Laws of this Province & His Majesty's Instructions to me

As many Small Tribes, who after the Cession of Eastern Louisiana & Florida to His Majesty by the Crowns of France & Spain were settled on Lands within the British Territories, have been induced to Remove to Lands in the Spanish Dominion, if you find any of them Inclined to Return you are to give them all the Encouragement in your Power, giving Timous Notice to the Governor of the Province that Lands may be allotted them.

You are to be particularly Cautious not to give umbrage to the Spanish Government by Encouraging or Inviting any of the Nations who resided on Lands



reserved to the Crown of France at the End of the last War to Remove to our Side of the River Mississippi, and you are not to Interfere with them or their concerns except so far as may be necessary for maintaining a good Understanding with them, that the Publick tranquillity may not be disturbed.

You are to inform yourself fully & Report to me in the clearest manner concerning the Claims & pretensions of the different Small Tribes, to the Lands on the Eastern Bank of the Mississippi & of the Lakes Pontchartrain & Maurepas, that I may be enabled to judge how far it may be necessary to Treat with those Indians for said Lands before they shall be settled by British Subjects.

You are regularly to keep the Governor of West Florida informed of every Matter in your department which may Concern the said Province, you are also to Communicate to Brigadier General Haldimand / every <sup>[p. 730]</sup> occurrence which may respect the Public Tranquillity and give him all the Intelligence, which may be usefull to His Majesty's Service in the Military department, and in all Matters Relative to Peace or War between His Majesty's Subjects & the Savages you are to be governed by His Ideas. But you are not to undertake any Service by which an Extraordinary Expence may be Created untill a fund be pointed out for discharging the same as I shall not approve of, or defray any Expence exceeding the Estimated fund.



You are by every Opportunity to advise me fully of your Transactions with the Indians in your District that I may lay the same before His Majesty's Ministers, your Letters for me on His Majesty's Service after I shall have left this Province must be sent under Cover to Mr. Charles Stuart my deputy here and left open for His Perusal who will have my directions Concerning them.

You are to draw upon me every six Months for your Salary & your Interpreter is to draw in the same manner taking Care to Transmitt me your Receipts, also Receipts from your Interpreter signed by Himself and your Certificate of his Service and Behaviour without which no Bill or Order for your or His Salary will be paid.

As you are now furnished with the Estimated Sum for all contingencies in your district for a year, that is to say from 1 July 1771. to 30 June 1772. I recommend the utmost Economy & that all unnecessary Expences may be avoided. Your Interpreter must be paid by you out of the Money you have Received untill the Last day of June next & you are to Consider that the Sum paid you stands Charged to you as an Imprest untill you shall have accounted & Transmitted to me Vouchers for the Payment of the same.

[746]

You will please not to detain the / Batteau longer in Pay than 30 days agreed for.



I wish you a Successfull & prosperous Voyage  
and am with Truth

Sir

Your most Oble Servt

signed John Stuart

Endorsed copy of Instructions /to / John Thomas Esq/

N<sup>o</sup> 12 / In M<sup>rs</sup> Stuarth (N<sup>o</sup> 34) 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771



Pennacola 10 August 1771

To Emistiriquo Great Medal Chief and the other  
ruling Chiefs in The Upper Creek Nation.

Friends & Brothers

I acknowledge to have received your Talk of 11 May  
which was delivered by Mr Charles Stuart at my Arrival  
here about Twelve days ago; and Yesterday Mr McIntosh  
delivered me your Talk of 15 July.

I have not forget the different agreements made  
by us at the Great Meeting at Augusta and the different  
Congresses we have Held since, with Respect to the Lines  
or any other Matter which Concerns your & our Interests,  
& when I shall have seen you and after smoking  
together I am convinced that you will think we have  
spoken Truth and that our Intentions have been up-  
right notwithstanding the Encroachments you Com-  
plain of but as you say you will come & Talk with  
me I shall say nothing upon the Subject untill that  
shall Happen.

I know nothing of the Cherokee Talks about  
Land. I never asked them for any on the South Side of  
Savannah River: Their Talks and agreements with the  
Traders about giving great Tracts of Land, are as you  
observe like a puff of Wind: what Land they gave to  
me for the King was Run out and all the Trees marked  
several years ago. I know nothing of the new Agreement



between them & the Traders.

I wish to see you my Friend Emistiequo & some of your Headmen & Ruling Chiefs and I Hope you will come determined to show your Friendship to your White Brothers & not to differ with them for Trifles.

I am now in a country, where every thing <sup>[p. 710]</sup> is scarce of the Provision kind the white Bands by the sea Side will not produce them, if we had Plenty of Victuals we would be Happy in Sharing them with our Brothers, we will give you a part of whatever we have but we cannot provide for a great Many, therefore do not take it amiss that I desire you may not bring a great Number of People. I am willing to Let you have the Quantity of Rum you asked for provided it can be Bought here & the few presents in this Place will not satisfy or divide amongst you if many should come, this I tell you that you may not be disappointed.

My Brother

You & I are going to Renew our good Talks & remove every Weed that has Sprung in the Path since we last parted, but this cannot be done till we have drank the Beloved drink & smoked the Pipe of Peace & Friendship which I Hope will be next moon.

Wish you Health & am

Your Friend &c

signed John Stuart



Endorsed copy of a Talk to the / Upper breaks from /  
 John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>. / 10<sup>th</sup> August 1771. / 12. / In Mr. Stuart's  
 (N<sup>o</sup> 34) of 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1771. / d<sup>r</sup>